Springfield, Missouri

THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

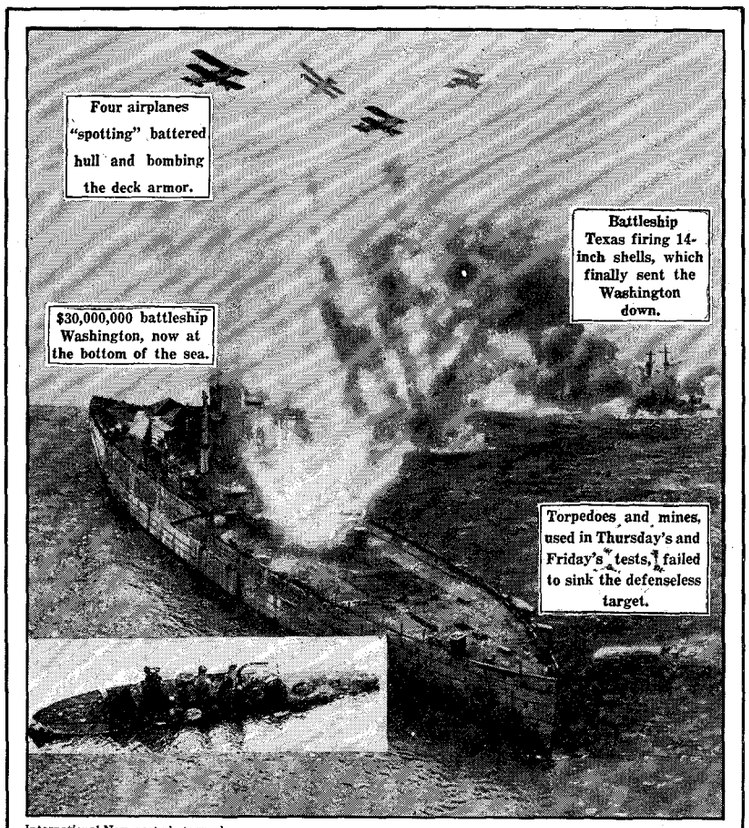
Vol. LXXXIII, No. 13 New York, December 27, 1924 Whole Number 1810

TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THE PERIL OF RENEWED NAVAL RIVALRY

PRESIDENT HARDING'S DREAM that his Washington Disarmament Conference of three years ago would give the world more peace and less taxes is now threatened with frustration. For while that agreement officially ended the competitive building of battle-ships, it put no limit on the number of auxiliary war-craft, such as light cruisers, submarines and airplanes—a fact, thinks the Newark *News*, that has "never reached the proverbial man-in-the-street, and accounts for a great deal of misunderstanding." And now, editorials and press dispatches warn us, the nations are preparing for frenzied competition in this field. If we let Great Britain and Japan set the pace for us in naval construction of this class, says Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, it will mean an addition to our naval expenditures in the next twenty years of more than $2,000,000,000. But far more serious than the expense, we are warned by Washington dispatches, apparently inspired by the Administration, is the fact that such a program would create the very atmosphere of suspicion and distrust that breeds war.


Four airplanes "spotting" battered hull and bombing the deck armor.
Battleship Texas firing 14-inch shells, which finally sent the Washington down.
$30,000,000 battleship Washington, now at the bottom of the sea.
Torpedoes and mines, used in Thursday's and Friday's tests, failed to sink the defenseless target.

International Newsreel photograph

DESTRUCTION OF THE U. S. DREADNOUGHT *WASHINGTON*

This uncompleted battle-ship was sunk under the terms of the Disarmament Treaty after four days' bombardment, using 14-inch shells, bombs from airplanes, torpedoes and mines. The picture, drawn by an artist from descriptive dispatches and photographs, shows how a joint attack with all these weapons would have appeared. The insert shows the sinking hulk. To some this is significant as proof of our good faith in disarmament; to some it is a foolish sacrifice of fighting strength; to others it reveals the sturdy qualities of the modern battle-ship, "the backbone of the fleet."

Was our nation-wide relief over the outcome of the Washington Conference premature, asks the San Diego *Union*. There are disturbing indications that it was, according to many witnesses. William B. Shearer, a naval expert and inventor, recently told the directors of the National Security League that "Japan is increasing with feverish rapidity every type of warship not included in the treaty." The Washington *Post*, calling for a Congressional investigation into the condition of our Navy, anticipates the findings of such an inquiry with this depressing picture:

"The Navy lacks cruisers. The Navy lacks submarines. The Navy lacks airplanes. The battle-ships are broken down. The guns need elevating. The official personnel is deficient. The Navy has no bases on the Pacific coast. The Panama Canal is open to destruction. Possibly in view of all these assertions it might be well for Congress to buck up courage enough to inquire into the actual state of the Navy."

The New York *World* calls attention to the fact that in the capitals of the three great naval Powers—in London, in Tokyo and in Washington—an agitation is on which threatens another race of naval armaments. Says *The World:*

"The Navy League at Washington is out with an attack upon the fairness of a statement by the Japanese Navy Department. The Navy Department at Washington is planning to hold maneuvers in the Pacific, with Japan as the theoretical enemy. The Tory Government in England will build the Singapore base. And Japan is aroused by agitation over the Exclusion Act, the Singapore base, the battle-fleet maneuvers. There is mischief in the air, suspicion and poisonous propaganda."

President Coolidge, whose attitude will be discust later in this article, would "maintain the policy of constantly working toward the full treaty strength of the Navy," while refusing to be drawn into an expensive and unending race for supremacy in the building of auxiliary war-craft. His substitute for such a race, we are told, is another conference for the limitation of naval armaments, to extend to auxiliary craft some such agreement as was reached concerning capital ships. But a section of our press does not seem to share his belief in the efficacy of this course. "The Americans with a stake in the prosperity and therefore the security of this country had better give

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

heed to the Navy League's warning," thinks the influential Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), which goes on to say:

"To-day a fleet of cripples parades the sea under our flag. From a naval Power potentially supreme America has declined through treaty and indifference to a naval Power actually second or third in rating. Our building program before the Arms Conference was the world's greatest. It was forcing England and Japan into sympathy. Then came the Arms Conference at Washington, and we traded our huge program for the relinquishment of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

"It was a fair trade, and if America had maintained the 5-5-3 ratio of naval power allowed her, the losses in our naval power

WE'D HATE TO TRY IT

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

would have been compensated by the new diplomatic alinements in the Pacific. But America failed to maintain that ratio, and thereby lost both ends of the bargain."

With even less optimism concerning the possibilities of disarmament conferences, Mr. W. R. Hearst's New York *American* declares that "there will never be any genuine naval disarmament in this world, unless it comes at the end of an armament race that breaks the backs of Great Britain and Japan." And in the same paper Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson Cabinet, has this to say of what he considers the bitter fruits of President Harding's Disarmament Conference:

"'What's the matter with the Navy?'

"That's the question Mr. Average Citizen hurls at you if you pass down Main Street.

"The universal question shows the people know that something is the matter. More destroyers have gone to the bottom of the sea in the past year than in all the World War, and more lives of the Navy personnel lost by accidents at sea since 1921 than were caused by German submarines in the World War. It is a rare month when some explosion, or sinking, or something else doesn't shock the country.

"The real answer is that the deterioration of the Navy can be traced to the Washington Conference. It deliberately sacrificed the Navy to make a holiday for so-called statesmen playing to the diplomatic gallery in Britain and in Japan.

"Unwilling to do anything real to prevent war, to remove the causes of war, to secure international arbitration of disputes, the performing statesmen (or politicians?) undertook to win applause by a sensational destruction of American naval strength and a Svengali cabalistic cry of a hypnotic fiction called 'The Divine Ratio of 5-5-3.'

"That putting the cart before the horse, that dooming the American Navy to second place, or worse, brought its natural result to the Navy. It mortified and humiliated the proud officers and capable men of the Navy. It killed their pride and destroyed their enthusiasm.

"The last bitter dreg to the cup was the compulsion of being a party to the fantastic sinking of the *Washington*. That humiliation began when the Washington Conference was called. They knew it was a diplomatic gesture, an empty grandstand play, with the Navy as the sacrificial lamb to be offered up. At that conference the Secretary of the Navy of the United States was not permitted to be a member, tho officials of his rank from all other nations represented their country.

"As a matter of fact, naval statesmen were not consulted at all. Not one can be found who approved the 5-5-3 farce. The hypnotized country now sees what men of knowledge of naval affairs saw then. But the naval leaders were muzzled and the country bamboozled. . . .

"As a matter of fact, that conference, instead of reducing competitive Navy building, accelerated it along every line except in dreadnoughts. Somebody in Congress ought to present the figures and show what a big humbug the Washington Conference has turned out to have been."

But despite the undeniable excitement over the condition and policy of our Navy, Congress and a large section of the press seem inclined to "keep cool with Coolidge." It will be recalled that in his latest message to Congress the President thus defined the position of his Administration toward naval competition:

"Under the limitation of armaments treaty a large saving in outlay and a considerable decrease in maintenance of the Navy has been accomplished. We should maintain the policy of constantly working toward the full treaty strength of the Navy. Careful investigation is being made in this department of the relative importance of aircraft, surface and submarine vessels, in order that we may not fail to take advantage of all modern improvements for our national defense. . . .

"We have been constantly besought to engage in competitive armaments. Frequent reports will reach us of the magnitude of the military equipment of other nations. We shall do well to be little imprest by such reports or such actions. Any nation undertaking to maintain a military establishment with aggressive and imperialistic designs will find itself severely handicapped in the economic development of the world. I believe thoroughly in the Army and Navy, in adequate defense and preparation. But I am opposed to any policy of competition in building and maintaining land or sea armaments.

"Our country has definitely relinquished the old standard of dealing with other countries by terror and force, and is definitely committed to the new standard of dealing with them through friendship and understanding. This new policy should be constantly kept in mind by the guiding forces of the Army and Navy, by the Congress and by the country at large. I believe it holds a promise of great benefit to humanity. I shall resist any attempt to resort to the old methods and the old standards. I am especially solicitous that foreign nations should comprehend the candor and sincerity with which we have adopted this position. While we propose to maintain defensive and supplementary police forces by land and sea, and to train them through inspections and maneuvers upon appropriate occasions in order to maintain their efficiency, I wish every other nation to understand that this does not express any unfriendliness or convey any hostile intent. I want the armed forces of America to be considered by all peoples not as enemies but as friends, as the contribution which is made by this country for the maintenance of the peace and security of the world."

And the Washington correspondents are unanimous in assuring us that the President is still unalterably opposed to our entry into a race with the other big nations in the matter of cruisers, submarines and aircraft. He is also, we are told, opposed to a special investigation into naval affairs. He does not suspect Great Britain or Japan of acting in bad faith in the matter of the naval ratio, and he refuses to let the spirit of competition rule America's naval policy. This means, according to Robert Barry in the New York *Evening Post*, that "the old game of asking large appropriations by raising scares of British 'domination' and Japanese 'perils' is doomed." As Carter Field explains the Administration's attitude in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"What amounts to a new international policy—a new method of working for world peace—has been virtually adopted by the Administration. Strongly backed by President Coolidge and Secretary of State Hughes, and with Secretary of the Navy Wilbur drawn into line despite the clamorings of naval officers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and naval experts, the new program seems to have the hearty indorsement of Congress.

"This policy is the elimination of the whole idea of competition in naval armaments. It goes much further than the Washington conference, which laid down the 5–5–3 ratio for Great Britain, the United States and Japan, because the fundamental idea is to have a well-rounded American Navy without being greatly disturbed as to whether Great Britain or Japan, or any other country is going just a little bit further than a strict interpretation of the treaty might warrant.

"There has been more or less of a clash between the State and Navy departments, and Mr. Hughes has come out victorious, just as he came out victorious in his fight to win the President in the controversy over the recognition of Soviet Russia a year ago.

"Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Hughes, both longing for another international conference on armaments which would go further than the first one, and both regarding the one already held as one of the great achievements toward world peace for all time, believe the way to stop naval competition is to stop.

"This does not mean that the President has consented to stop all building of naval vessels. He strongly favors rounding out both Army and Navy, and is particularly interested in developing the air forces. But he has little patience, it may be said, with the efforts of the 'big navy' men to harp on the weakness of the American Navy as compared with the British or Japanese. He is anxious to get away from the 'deadly parallel idea,' as both he and Mr. Hughes believe that nothing so surely leads to war as a constant comparison in any two countries of the military and naval strength of their own establishments with those of a rival."

Another Washington correspondent reports that "bi-partizan support of a most vigorous kind has developed in the House for President Coolidge's naval budget and his refusal to permit the United States to be drawn into controversies which might be the basis for expensive competition in armaments." Secretary Wilbur is quoted by the New York *Times* as saying: "I am utterly out of sympathy with the newspaper criticisms and scareheads on the condition of the Navy. I believe that we have the best Navy that we have ever had." And the New York *World's* Washington correspondence quotes him as favoring a further international agreement for the limitation of armament other than capital ships and airplane carriers. And the House subcommittee which framed the annual Navy Supply Bill denies that our naval prestige is waning, and assures the country that there is "no need to be alarmed."

What the situation calls for, many papers agree, is another international conference to limit the building of auxiliary war craft. "In frowning on the bigger Navy propaganda the President is fighting not only for his economy program but also for conditions more favorable to another international conference on the limitation of naval armaments," remarks the Springfield *Republican*. And in the New York *World* we read:

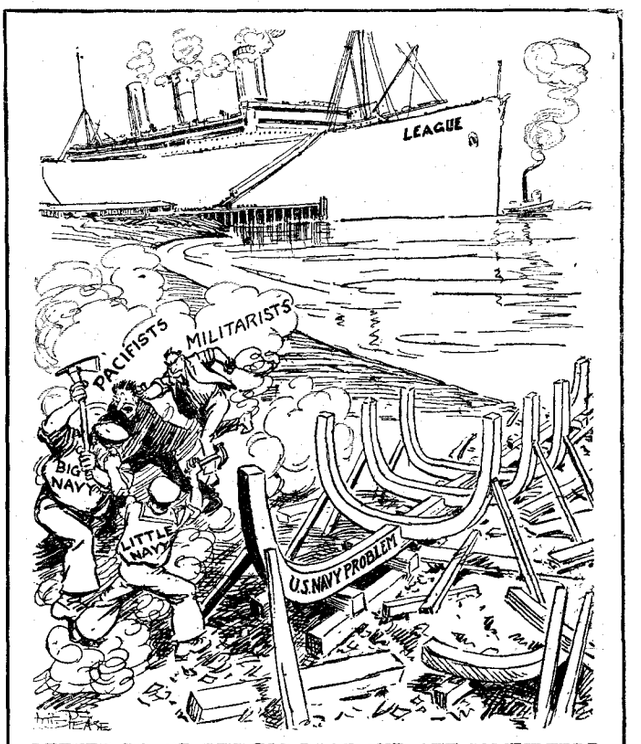
"The President can not undertake a more useful work than the reassembling, under any auspices and at any place which may be found suitable, of the Washington Naval Conference. The treaties adopted three years ago have worked well, and according to all reliable evidence have been faithfully followed by Great Britain, Japan and the United States. They are the foundation of peace upon the great oceans between the great naval Powers

"These treaties, being the work of mortal men, are not perfect. They are not entirely clear in all respects. They are decidedly incomplete for all types of ships except the battle-ship. This unclearness and this incompleteness have furnished some honest patriots in all three great Powers, some natural-born jingoes, and perhaps certain selfish interests, with a loophole through which they are attacking the spirit of the Washington agreements. In Britain this takes the form of considerable cruiser construction and the approval of the Singapore base. In Japan it takes the form of a general fear. In America it takes the form of alarming reports about the strength and condition of the Navy. The atmosphere of a new race of naval armaments has been created.

"The remedy is clearly to call another conference for the purpose of interpreting moot points in the treaties, of extending them to all types of craft, and of reinsuring the spirit of peace."

PACIFIC (?) NAVAL MANEUVERS

A DIRECT WAR THREAT AGAINST JAPAN is seen by one of that nation's largest and most influential newspapers, the Osaka *Mainichi*, in the proposed American fleet maneuvers in the Pacific. "The purpose of the maneuvers," according to this Japanese daily, "doubtless is to study how to fight Japan . . . and the cruise of the American fleet to the Hawaiian Islands in fighting trim will make the breaking out of war inevitable." This outburst, thinks the New York *Times*, is "due to the wounded pride of a people who still resent



BETTER BOARD THE BIG BOAT AND GET SOMEWHERE
—Pease in the Newark *News*.

the exclusion provision of the immigration law, with its implication of inferiority." Certainly the incident illustrates how delicate is the situation to-day as compared with two years ago, when the Washington Conference, together with the generosity of this country after the Japanese earthquake, placed Japanese-American relations on the "best plane they had attained in twenty-five years," according to one correspondent. The era of good feeling, however, has vanished, if we may believe Japanese newspapers. The *Yorodzu* and the *Hugai Shogo Shimpu*, two Tokyo dailies, agree that the dispatch of American naval vessels to Hawaiian, Australian, and later to Philippine waters is "a direct challenge to Japan," and that "nothing could be more inconsistent with the spirit of peace and friendship than the policy America is now following." "The present situation is not critical, but the storm clouds are threatening enough to test the statesmanship of both Washington and Tokyo," remarks the Pittsburgh *Sun*. That these protests are not regarded lightly is indicated in the following dispatch of Arthur Sears Henning, Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune:*

"No situation abroad is being watched more intently by the American Government than the agitation in Japan for war with the United States. It is being fomented by chauvinistic leaders and jingo newspapers bent upon persuading the Japanese people that they have been grossly insulted by the passage of the American law excluding immigrants ineligible to American citizenship, a classification which applies to Japanese."

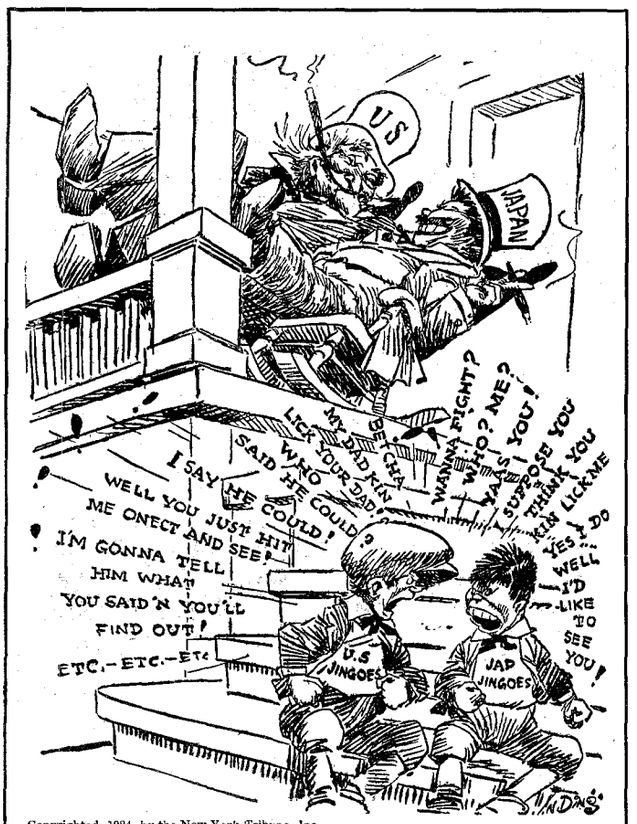
From a translation of the *Mainichi* editorial, sent from Osaka

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to the New York *Herald Tribune*, one gathers that the agitation in Japan is increasing instead of diminishing:

"The plan of the maneuvers is to study how to concentrate the whole forces of the American Navy in the Pacific . Immediately these maneuvers are over the American fleet will call on Australia and New Zealand in order to make them participate in the second phase of the maneuvers.

"The purpose of the maneuvers, doubtless, is to study how to fight Japan. The only point that differentiates the maneuvers from practical warfare is that the fleet does not proceed from Hawaii direct to the Philippines, but to Australia and New Zealand. However, if the United States fleet should proceed


US
JAPAN
I SAY HE COULD!
WELL YOU JUST HIT ME ONECT AND SEE!
I'M GONNA TELL HIM WHAT YOU SAID 'N YOU'LL FIND OUT!
ETC.-ETC.-ETC
LICK YOUR DAD
WHO? ME?
I SUPPOSE YOU THINK YOU CAN LICK ME
YES I DO
WELL I'D LIKE TO SEE YOU!
U.S JINGOES
JAP JINGOES

Copyrighted, 1924, by the New York Tribune, Inc

ALL RIGHT, JUST SO THE HEADS OF THE FAMILIES UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

from Australia and New Zealand to the Philippines, it may justly be looked on as a bellicose action.

"The occupation of the Hawaiian group by the American fleet on conditions of practical warfare may well be regarded as a bellicose spirit, and the cruise of the American fleet to those islands in fighting trim will make the breaking out of war inevitable."

Admiral Okada, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese joint naval squadrons, however, maintains that these suspicions are "groundless," and denies that the *Mainichi* editorial expresses the sentiments of the "entire Japanese nation or Navy."

In the opinion of the New York *Times*, the Admiral is "really the spokesman for his Government." The San Francisco *Chronicle*, which reminds us that it "despises the jingo press of both Japan and the United States," even wishes he would visit the Golden Gate with his fleet, and the San Francisco *Bulletin* welcomes the news that some time in January "a Japanese fleet of three war vessels, with their crews," will spend six days there. Moreover, adds *The Bulletin*, as if to demolish the wall of ill-feeling caused by the passage of the exclusion law, "our visitors will be welcome, and we shall endeavor to make the fact manifest in the manner in which we shall receive them."

BLOCKING OUR WAR-CLAIMS ON GERMANY

UNCLE SAM HAS "A GENIUS for getting nothing, but all the time appearing as Old Scrooge collecting the tenement rents," remarks the Chicago *Tribune* anent our Government's insistence that our war-damage claims against Germany be paid out of the reparations fund gathered under the Dawes plan. Nobody is kicking up a fuss about the collection from Germany of the cost of our Army of Occupation on the Rhine. That was all settled definitely a year and a half ago. But just on the eve of an Allied meeting to arrange for the distribution of Dawes-plan payments, Great Britain intimates through a polite official note that since we made our own separate Treaty with Germany, we can go and collect any money due us for war damages in our own way; and Mr. Hughes just as politely replies that all of Germany's assets are pooled under the Dawes plan, which specifically provided that all payments to the nations which won the war are to come out of this pool. One press correspondent learns that the British insist that "not having participated as a Government in the Allied effort to collect from Germany, the American Government can claim none of the proceeds of that effort, especially since it remains entirely for the Allies to hold Germany to the terms of her agreement." The British are also thought by correspondents who profess to know the tenor of the unpublished notes to contend that we ought first to use the sequestered German private property in this country to meet claims of citizens against Germany before asking a share in reparations payments; also, that since we did not pay into the general fund the value of German shipping seized in excess of our losses we can hardly expect to have a share in the general reparations fund.

Even in this country there is some recognition of the justice of the British position. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, for instance, wonders what right we have "to take part of the funds that are being gathered in Germany for the Allies, under an agreement in which we did not share and which we refused to acknowledge." The Houston *Post Dispatch* agrees that the British "have a legal right to their position by reason of the fact that the United States Government abandoned the Allies in negotiating a Treaty with Germany and made a separate Treaty." In view of our "quitting cold" the Allies in their negotiations for a settlement, and "going it alone in effecting an agreement with Germany on ending the war, in violation of previous promises for a joint settlement, the Allied Governments can scarcely be blamed for their present attitude toward our claims." According to this Democratic newspaper, "the situation may be charged up to vindictive partizan politicians who were eager to undo everything that Woodrow Wilson had done toward concluding a peace in conjunction with the Allies." Our failure to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, we are told, held back the recovery of the world, delayed the settlement of Europe's debts to us, and now "comes back to plague the American Government in its efforts to collect its just claims against Germany."

The dispute, as the press correspondents note, arises over damage claims against Germany, for sinkings at sea, destruction of property, and the like, some during the war, and some previous to our entrance, like the sinking of the *Lusitania*. According to a Washington dispatch printed in the Springfield *Republican*, the American Government makes its stand on these points:

"1. This Government has as much right to reparations under the United States-German Treaty as the Allies have under the Versailles Treaty.

"2. Payment out of the reparations fund of American claims, which are expected to total about $250,000,000 when the American-German mixed claims commission finishes its work, is provided in the Dawes agreement.

"3. This Government has already renounced pension and similar claims which constitute a large share of the Allies' claims.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and under no conditions will consent to exclusion from reparations payment of its relatively small remaining claims."

The American argument based on the Dawes plan seems valid enough to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* in view of the following statement in the experts', or Dawes-plan, Report:

"We desire to make it quite clear that the sums denoted above in our examination of the successive years, comprise all amounts for which Germany may be liable to the Allied and Associated Powers for the costs arising out of the war, including reparations, restitution, all costs of all armies of occupation, clearing-house operations . . . concessions of control and supervision, etc. Wherever in any part of this report or its annexes we refer to Treaty payments, reparations amounts payable to the Allies, etc., we use these terms to include all charges payable to the Allied and Associated Powers for these war costs."

If Americans, with the tacit support of their Government, had not worked out the Dawes plan, none of the Allies would be in a position to collect anything from Germany, so why should we be left out, reason the St. Louis *Star*, New York *American*, and Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. The Troy *Record* cites our partnership in winning the war as a reason for our participation in the reparations from Germany:

"We were of the war. If we had remained neutral, the world would have been very different to-day. The Allies saved the liberty of the world. But without the support of the United States they probably would have lost the war."

The British attitude must strike outsiders "as ludicrous and paradoxical," says the New York *Herald Tribune*, which continues:

"Great Britain profited more from the Versailles settlements than all the other Allies combined. Her diplomacy at Paris was acutely realistic and overwhelmingly successful. The British negotiators acquired a new colonial empire. They obtained, under mandate, parts of the German West African colonies, German Southwest Africa, most of German East Africa, the German islands north of Australia, and those in the south Pacific. They took over Palestine and Mesopotamia, and established a claim to Kurdistan. They intrenched British power more firmly in Egypt and the Sudan. They relieved Great Britain of further competition with the German Navy and obtained the lion's share of the German merchant marine. They realized on so many tangible assets that London was able, after the Treaty went into effect, to assume an attitude of detachment —even of obstruction—toward the collection of reparations in money and in kind from Germany.

"Great Britain is not to be censured for pursuing national advantage so industriously and skilfully. But it comes with poor grace from her now to object to payment out of the Dawes collections of our very moderate claims in Germany, which have been determined not by an Allied commission but by a board on which Germany herself was represented. Little can be said in the defense of the earlier Allied effort to exclude the United States from the benefit of equal treatment in mandated German and Turkish territories or of the attempt to deny us the trifling accommodation of cable station facilities on the pin-point Island of Yap. The policy abandoned in these controversies ought not to be revived.

"France, Italy and Belgium do not oppose our drawing on the Dawes funds to pay our German war claims. These nations see the equities of the situation clearly and fully appreciate the American contribution not only to winning the war but to the task of rehabilitating Europe economically. The British Government, if it thinks the matter over, will probably find itself able to act as reasonably as France, Belgium and Italy are acting and to concede the United States its very limited due."

It occurs to several press writers that there is more to the British position than appears on the surface. "On the theory that the British note is merely the opening of bargaining negotiations," the suggestion is being advanced in Washington, according to a New York *Journal of Commerce* correspondent, "that Great Britain is seeking to force an international conference on war debts, a proposal which thus far this country has consistently avoided. Also, there are suggestions that England may utilize the American war claims as a basis for obtaining promises from the United States that this country will not discriminate against British products, such as textiles, through the Tariff Act, or against British shipping through the Merchant Marine law."

Some wonder as to how the United States expects to bring the British around to its view is exprest by the Newark *News*, whose Paris correspondent speculates as follows:

"A nation that is trying to validate a claim against another has to do so through force, or barter, or an appeal to law or arbitration. As America does not belong either to the League of

"'STOO BAD THERE'S ONLY ENOUGH FOR ME!"

—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post.*

Nations or to the Hague Court—the only international bodies so far set up—and in principle is against the use of force, she has theoretically appealed to restricted arbitration. That is what her appearance before the International Finance Conference amounts to.

"The fact is, however, that if America were a small and defenseless nation there is very little likelihood that she would ever get her present claims admitted by the Powers under the circumstances. They would simply refuse and there would be no appeal.

"As it is, we are using force, tho it masquerades behind the screen of arbitration. True, we do not send our Navy sailing up and down the Channel and the North Sea as Britain sends hers around the Mediterranean. We have not, like her, a preponderating Navy. We do not send our Army to occupy any one's industrial areas as France did under M. Poincaré. We have not a supreme Army. But there is another great power in these days. There is finance. We have supreme financial power, and we are using it.

"There is also barter. Will Washington make it perfectly clear that we are not going to make all-round debt-funding concessions amounting to a retreat from our position on interallied debts in return for getting our Treaty of Berlin admitted on an equal legal footing in Europe with the Treaty of Versailles?

"The semi-official forecast is that we will probably succeed in getting Europe to concede our claims and put the Treaty of Berlin on the pedestal of the law. If, however, we are going to win this success through the use of financial pressure at the price of universal hatred, we are hardly building well for our future diplomatic and trade relations, not only with Europe, but with the rest of the world."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

P. & A. photograph

THE LAST PHOTOGRAPH OF AMERICA'S VETERAN LABOR LEADER

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who fell ill in Mexico City, and died in San Antonio December 13. Mr. Gompers is here shown addressing the Pan-American Labor Congress at the Mexican capital.

WILL THE DEATH OF SAMUEL GOMPERS SPLIT LABOR?

A CRITICAL POINT IN THE LABOR HISTORY of the United States is visualized by David Lawrence, veteran political correspondent, now that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, is no more. "Few people know the inside politics of the Federation," we are told, "with its clash of view-points between moderates and extremists, and that it was by sheer force of personality that Mr. Gompers restrained his lieutenants." The problem that now comes up, in Mr. Lawrence's opinion, may affect the entire labor situation for years to come. "The currents of dissension are strong, and only a Gompers can keep labor united." Will his successor be able to keep the Federation from splitting into two groups—radicals and conservatives—even if he follows the Gompers policy? These are some of the problems that are brought forward by the death of the labor leader, according to this writer for the Consolidated Press Association.

In the New York *Evening Post* we find Louis Seibold, another veteran Washington correspondent, saying that "the passing of Samuel Gompers is certain to provoke conflict between the conservative and radical elements of organized labor. William Z. Foster and others will renew their battle to gain control of the Federation. Men and women in New York already are active in this respect." The Newark *News*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and New York *Times* agree that the passing of the labor leader "brings problems." The "showdown," as one writer calls the final battle for control of organized labor in this country, will probably come when the Federation meets to elect its next President. According to a writer in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"The choice of a new president is an immediate and pressing problem fraught with difficulties, if not dangers, to the labor movement. Among labor leaders it is an open secret that Mr. Gompers's personality cemented the trade unions into a more or less cohesive mass during a time when no other force could have accomplished it.

"The A. F. of L. Constitution provides that in the event of the president's death the secretary shall act temporarily. This means that Frank Morrison, who has held that office for many years, becomes Mr. Gompers's successor but temporarily, since the Constitution also provides that within six days after the post has been made vacant a call must be issued for a special meeting of the Federation's Executive Council for the purpose of selecting a president to serve until the next Convention, some time in the fall of 1925. Whatever choice is made, it is safe to assume that the scene will be repeated, only on a larger scale, when the annual convention meets in Atlantic City ten or eleven months from now to elect a president for the regular term.

"The immediate choice rests with the Executive Council, reduced now by Mr. Gompers's death to ten members. Of these ten, five are themselves candidates, which may convey some notion of the sort of job they have to face.

"The situation is complicated further by the jealousies of and animosities among the unions as well as the personal ambitions of the leaders. This will be less apparent at the Executive Council election than in the regular convention, and this fact has led to a belief current among some leaders that whoever the choice of the Council may be, there is better than an even chance that he will not be reelected by the convention when he has completed Mr. Gompers's unexpired term."

Like many another newspaper in the North and West, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* looks upon the death of Mr. Gompers as "a distinct loss to America, and a probable blow to the satisfactory status of affairs between labor and capital." For, continues this Southern paper:

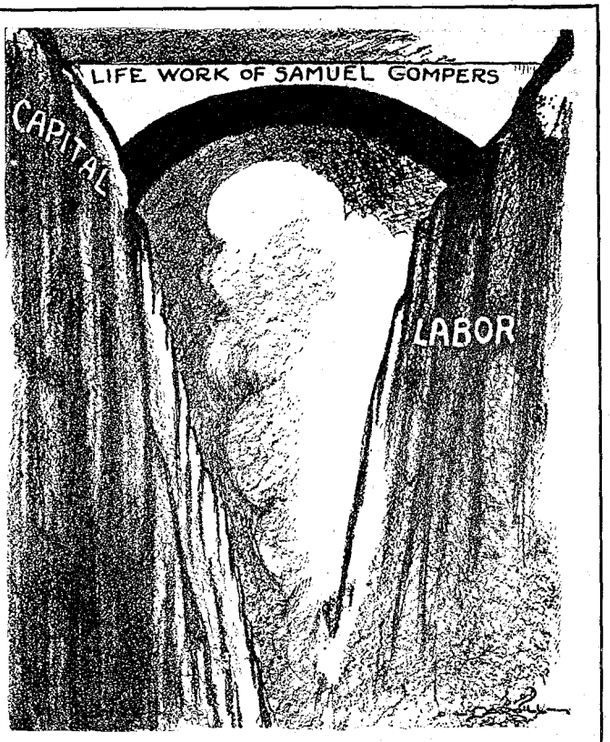
"As Mr. Gompers settled more strikes personally than any other person in the world, so he strove all his life to bring capital and labor together on a common meeting ground. He worked long and mightily before he, and others under his guidance, established the principle that 'labor is not a commodity,' and he worked long and mightily to better the condition of labor and to make life worth living for laboring men and their wives and children. But he never permitted himself to be swayed from his sound conviction that capital was as necessary to labor as labor was necessary to capital; so he battled and compromised and won and yielded in a ceaseless effort to reconcile the two great elements and to wipe out the hostility and hatred that existed when he became active in labor's behalf.

"He was, moreover, a citizen of the United States—English born tho he was—before he was a labor leader. He was never a Red, never a radical, except in so far as he advocated years ago the adoption of principles which now are accepted as standard; to that extent, he was before his time; but time vindicated him.

"During the forty-three years of his service as president of the American Federation of Labor, which he founded, he won many fierce battles within the organization. Even recently, he combated and defeated those who tried to 'bore from within.' Always, he stood for sanity and reason and calmness and law and order; always he condemned and put down violence."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"No other man in American annals," declares the Newark *News*, "ever exercised so potent a leadership for so long a time as this little English Jew cigarmaker, in whom there was true greatness. He is as much a part and parcel of American history as any occupant of the White House." "There is no parallel in history to his career," thinks Secretary of Commerce Hoover, and John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, considers his passing "a real loss to the entire nation." "The death of Mr. Gompers seals forever the existing good relations between the peoples of the United States and Mexico," said Mexico's new President upon learning that the labor leader had died from heart disease at San Antonio on December 13. "He was a great patriot, and a great humanitarian," we are told by William Green, Vice-President of the Federation, while Warren S. Stone, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, while not affiliated with the Federation, declares that Gompers "was a great leader."



HIS MONUMENT

—Cargill for the Central Press Association.

"Mr. Gompers was not only the head, but the heart and soul of the Federation," observes the New York *Daily News*, and the Springfield *Republican* reminds us that "his personal integrity, his sincerity, and his courage were never in question." "He was a balance wheel for the entire labor movement," notes the Minneapolis *Star*, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* would have us remember that "this London-born Jew was thoroughly American." Continues this Ohio paper:

"No one ever doubted the unswerving loyalty of American labor in the Great War. The guiding hand of Samuel Gompers was a factor of strength and confidence. Gompers saw through the mockery of Hohenzollern pretension, and realized from the start that only through labor's firm stand for the things for which America fought could the safety of the Republic and victory for the cause of world democracy be assured. He fought loyally for his country and steered labor along the only safe course."

"It is to the eternal credit of Mr. Gompers that he never permitted the radical element in the ranks of labor to carry him off his feet or to gain the ascendancy in the counsels of the Federation," remarks the Philadelphia *Record*. Nor, notes the Indianapolis *News*, "did he believe in independent political action by labor through a political party of its own." His departure from this course through endorsing Senator La Follette in the recent campaign, in the opinion of the New York *Times*, was deliberately agreed to in order that "his young men might have their fling and learn their lesson." Of his life program, the Baltimore *Evening Sun* says:

"His unchanging program was a simple one. It can be expressed almost in a sentence. Gompers stood for shorter hours and higher wages. He did not believe in political alliances. His weapons were first negotiation, secondly the strike. During most of his earlier negotiations, meeting the employer in friendly fashion and talking things over with him was practically impossible. Only the strike remained. Employers looked upon all unions as evil. The Federation was undermining American institutions. It was to be fought to the death.

"While this was the general temper of the American employer, Gompers was the archetype of everything that the employer feared. He was cursed, he was spat upon. He was persecuted and prosecuted. But in the end the gains of the men under his leadership more than balanced their losses. Organization progressed, hours were shortened, wages were raised. The Federation grew in power and in influence. And, like most things with power and influence, it became respectable. Its enemies said it was compromising with capital, and they pointed to the growing eminence of Gompers as a distinguished citizen as proof of the fact that he had sold out. But such charges were never taken seriously by any one who knew. The truth was, not that Gompers was coming round to the view of the employers, but that the employers were coming round to the view of Samuel Gompers."

There are exceptions, of course, to all this eulogy—for Samuel Gompers had his enemies. The Chicago *Daily Worker*, organ of the Communist party, refers to his "services to the capitalists of the United States and treason to the working class movement," and notes that "even in death, this lieutenant of capitalism in the army of labor desired to associate himself with the bitterest enemies of the workers when he chose as his final resting place a spot within two hundred feet of the grave of Andrew Carnegie and William Rockefeller." And the Boston *Herald* has "often been amazed at the scandalous iniquities which Mr. Gompers has defended or failed to reprove." Says this Boston paper:

"Many times Samuel Gompers has appeared before the world rather as a demagog than as a statesman, as a partizan bound to dodge in whatever manner any public admission of the paramount claims of the general welfare upon labor as well as upon capital or any class or institution or interest, as a disingenuous and wriggling sophist who refuses to admit what he must know to be true."

Mr. Gompers went to Mexico City late in November, following the El Paso conference of the Federation, to attend the inauguration of President Calles. Two weeks later Bright's disease, complicated by weakened heart action, caused by the high altitude of the Mexican capital and by the many functions held in connection with the inauguration, caused the labor leader's physician to remove him to a lower altitude. We are told in an Associated Press dispatch from San Antonio that—

"When Mr. Gompers fell ill in Mexico City he exprest the wish that if he was to die he wanted to pass away on American soil. His physicians would not let him rise from his sickbed to go to the train, but had him taken on a stretcher and placed him in a special coach.

"Mr. Gompers's last thought was of the American institutions he had labored so long to maintain. When he was convinced he could not win the battle, he said to his nurse:

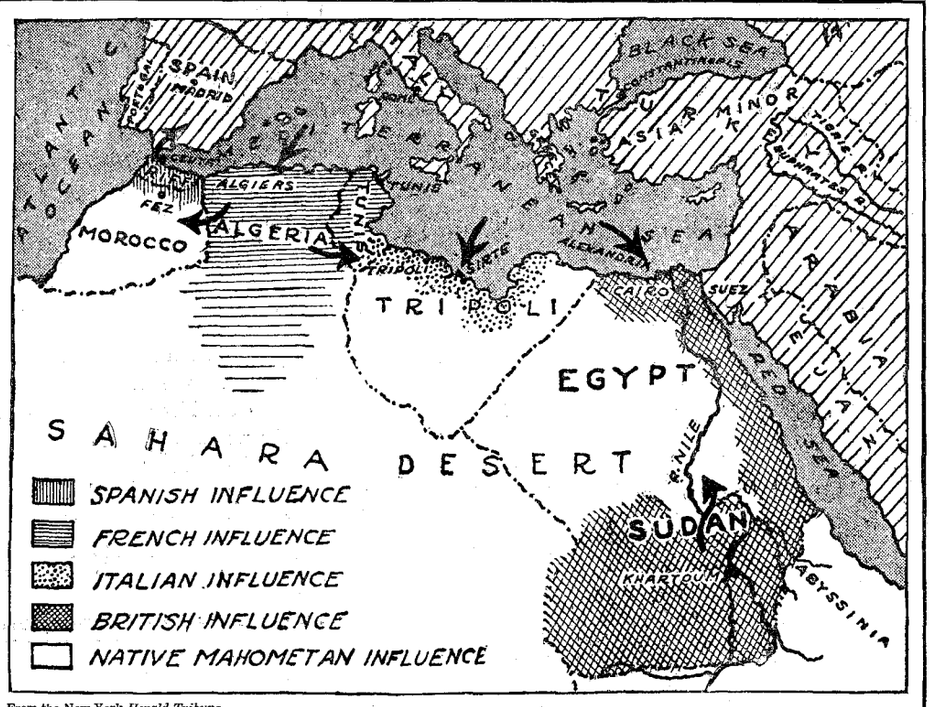
"'Nurse, this is the end. God bless our American institutions! May they grow better day by day!'"

This was a fitting farewell message, thinks the Chicago *Evening Post*, "for the man who, born on alien shores, became a sincere patriot."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ISLAM ASTIR IN NORTH AFRICA

TWO RECENT EVENTS have given dramatic emphasis to a problem that has peril for those European nations with spheres of influence in Northern Africa—if not, indeed, for the whole structure of white civilization. These events were the assassination in Cairo of the Sirdar, Sir Lee Stack, by Egyptian Nationalists, and the defeat of the Spanish Army in Morocco by the Riffs. The problem they emphasize, observers tell us, is an anti-European and Pan-Islamic movement, stimulated and inflamed by Communist propaganda from Red Russia. Last month dispatches told of negotiations begun in Paris among representatives of France, Britain and Spain looking toward a unified policy in handling their North African wards; and later there were rumors of an agreement by which Great Britain was to have a free hand in Egypt and France a free hand in Morocco. A still later report is that Britain, France and Italy have reached a secret understanding not to act individually in Morocco if Spain is obliged to abandon that country. We learn also, from a Paris dispatch to the New York *World*, that Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, has asked Premier Herriot for France's close partnership with Great Britain in "combating Bolshevist propaganda, which, supported by Islamic fanaticism and nationalism, is menacing the colonial empires of both nations."



From the New York *Herald Tribune*

WHERE THE FIRES OF REVOLT MAY SPREAD

Pan-Islamism and Bolshevism are said to be cooperating in an effort to shake off the hand of Europe from North Africa. In Morocco the Riffs are compelling Spanish troops to retreat with heavy losses toward the sea. In Algeria, dominated by the French, peace reigns. In Tripoli the Senussi Arabs are in perpetual war with Italy. And in Egypt the Nationalists dream of wresting the Sudan from British control.

In a communication from Morocco to the New York *American*, Karl H. Von Wiegand writes of the Pan-Islam movement as follows:

"Slowly, but perceptibly, and with cumulative force, a new North African empire is arising out of the Valley of the Nile, the sands of Sahara Desert, the tableland of Tripoli and Algiers, and the Atlas and Riff mountains of Morocco. From the Red Sea and Suez Canal in the East to the Straits of Gibraltar in the West, once called by the Greeks the Pillars of Hercules, an impulse is stirring the colored races in that vast domain of Northern Africa that bodes ill for the continued dominance of the white race in that part of the world.

"It requires no prophetic vision when one is here to see the vague rough outline, perhaps as yet fantomlike, of a new empire being builded upon the ruins of a many-thousand-year-old civilization of Egypt in the East, of Carthage in the center, and upon the almost-forgotten glories of Arab and Moorish greatness in Morocco

"The defeat of the Spaniards—a white race—at the hands of an almost primitive native tribe, and the forced retirement toward the sea of the whites, has given a tremendous impetus to the impulse throughout all North Africa: 'drive out the hated whites.' That impulse will grow stronger.

"The struggle now on between Egypt and Great Britain is for the possession of the Sudan. Britain is clinging to the Sudan. It is a vast empire in itself. More than that, it dominates Egypt through the control of the sources of the Nile—Egypt's sole water supply. The Nile is literally the 'River of Life' to Egypt. Egypt will never be content as long as England has her thumb on Egypt's main artery.

"Westward, the Senussi tribe of Arabs is in perpetual war with Italy. The Italians cling along the coast. Farther westward, the Riffs and Kabyls, claiming to be direct descendants from the Vandals of Europe, are driving the Spaniards to the sea. Between the Senussi, fighting the Italians in Tripoli, and the Moroccan Riffs, crowding another white race—the Spaniards—within fifty miles of the sea, lies a considerable empire still at peace with the white man and dominated by the French—Algiers.

"But how long will that reign of peace in that region last? When will the contagion of the desire for absolute independence and freedom from white domination spread from the Egyptians, the Senussi and the Riffs and infect the spirit of the large colored colonial Army France has in Algiers—an Army splendidly equipped and skilled and steeled in warfare against the white race in the world conflict on the Western front? . . .

"There is as yet little or no cooperation between the different races and tribes. But the 'intelligentsia' of each will tell you that in the vast region from the Red Sea to the Atlantic there is one aspiration common to all—a North African Empire for the North Africans. The most enthusiastic already see a united Moslem realm stretching from Morocco to the Red Sea, under a reincarnation of Mohammed or a new Arab Hannibal."

In the light of these facts the Fargo *Tribune* interprets Great Britain's recent ultimatum to the Egyptian Government after the killing of the Sirdar as a warning addrest through Egypt to all Islam. *The Christian Science Monitor* suggests that these Moslem peoples demanding self-government are still too lacking in the spirit of democracy that self-government implies. And in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* we read:

"These revolts against Western rule are in no sense protests against oppression. Nor are they great popular risings. The Egyptian fellaheen know how much better off they are to-day than they were before; the Moros have implored us not to abandon the Philippines. The restless discontent with the limited autonomy of Egypt which moves the Nationalists to intrigue, by fair means or foul, to drive the British out of the country is a greater peril at this time than at any other, because it is so closely linked with Bolshevist propaganda. The Soviet Government has not disguised its purpose to shatter the British Empire. France, too, is facing trouble in Tunis and elsewhere from the same source. The Tunisian Nationalists are in part, at least, members of the Third Internationale."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ANOTHER YEAR OF TAX PUBLICITY?

THERE IS NOTHING NEW about the recent publication of income-tax lists; as far back as 1862 newspapers printed such accounts, according to the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*. But this information is of little comfort to the taxpayer of to-day, who would hide his income tax under a bushel. It is also disturbing to him to read in Washington dispatches that there is little likelihood that Congress will repeal the publicity provision in the revenue act of 1924 for two reasons: This session of Congress has the same membership as the last session, which enacted the publicity clause by a majority in both Houses; and President Coolidge, while personally opposed to the publicity clause, is understood to wish nothing to interfere with the passage of appropriation and other essential measures. So, remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "the ambiguity of the present law may remain for another year."

Several weeks ago, it will be recalled, Attorney-General Stone brought suit in the name of the Government against several newspapers which had published the names of income-tax payers, together with the amount paid. The first two test cases have resulted in victories for the newspapers—the Kansas City *Journal-Post* and the New York *Herald Tribune*. In the opinion of David Lawrence, of the Consolidated Press Association, this means "the probable collapse of the effort to secure secrecy by court decision, and transfers the problem back to Congress."

One provision of the revenue law of 1924 makes available for public inspection the income taxes paid by individuals and corporations, and a seemingly conflicting provision prohibits the publication of the same figures. This, editors declare, abridges the constitutional freedom of the press. Therefore they welcome a government suit intended to clarify the whole situation.

In the Government's first case, Walter S. Dickey, owner of the Kansas City paper, and Ralph Ellis, its managing editor, were indicted for publishing the names and amounts of income tax paid by some half a dozen taxpayers of Kansas City. Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves, in announcing his decision in favor of the defendants, however, said the clause in the law prohibiting

OUT, DAMNED "SPOT!"

—Cargill in the Houston *Chronicle*.

THE PEST

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

the publication of income returns is in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution relative to the freedom of the press. Continued Judge Reeves:

"In the instant case the publications gave the names of taxpayers and the amounts paid by them. This information had already been yielded to the public, as a list of the taxpayers with the amounts paid had been made available for public inspection.

"The government indictment charges only that the publication as made was from a list of those who had paid a tax and the amount paid by them respectively. This was separate and apart from the return. It could only be a violation of the law if it could be construed as printing and publishing by indirection a part of the return."

In the New York case, *The Herald Tribune* showed that its reporter had obtained income-tax figures, not from the returns, which were in Washington, but from a clerk in the New York Custom House. Said Federal Judge John C. Knox, in announcing his decision in favor of the newspaper:

"By reason of the views which the Court entertains with respect to the statutes under which this indictment is laid, and it appearing from the evidence now in the case that the defendant did not see the income-tax return of any individual named in the indictment. . . . I am of opinion that the defendant has not transgrest the law and that this indictment . . . is not, in the opinion of the Court, authorized by the statute upon which it rests."

It was "a foregone conclusion" that these decisions would be rendered, declares the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, for, observes the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, "Congress can not muzzle the press by special legislation. A matter of public record, such as a tax list, is a matter for publication." In the opinion of the Des Moines *Capital*, "Congress is indeed guilty of a great blunder if it voted to make income-tax lists public records, and at the same time denied to the public the right to secure this information through the principal channel of publicity—the newspaper." As the Washington *Star* maintains:

"It was clearly the purpose of Congress to permit not only the public inspection of the tax lists, but the publication of such lists for public information. Newspaper publication is the only practical method of public inspection of the records. If the

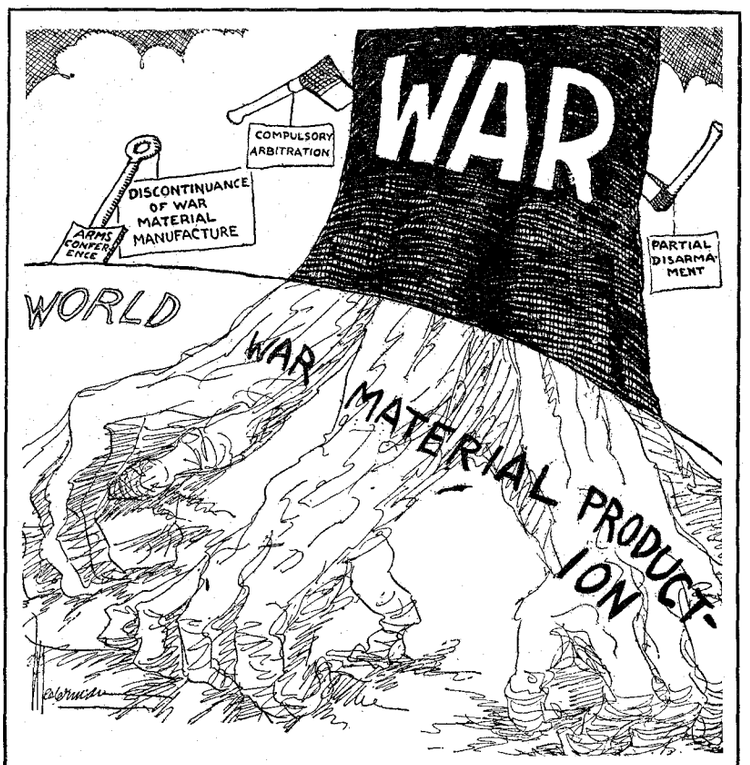
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

individual can inspect the lists, and the press can not print the information which he thereby derives, freedom of the press is denied and the Constitution is violated."

In a word, explains the Springfield *Union*, "Judge Reeves finds that Congress exceeded its powers when, after throwing open the income-tax payments to public inspection, it sought to prohibit their publication." Continues *The Union:*

"The incongruity and inconsistency of the law as it now stands were pointed out by Judge Reeves. Whereas one section forbids any officer of the Government from divulging or making known in any manner whatever the amount or source of income in any income return, another section of the statute requires such officers to expose to public inspection a list of all income-tax payers, with the amount paid by each.

"The Government, it is announced, will appeal from Judge Reeves's decision, which will bring the case before the United States Supreme Court, whose decision will be final. Congress, however, should not wait for that, but should without delay amend the revenue law of 1924 by striking out the obnoxious provision opening the tax lists to public inspection. The opportunities it holds out to meddlers, malicious persons, business rivals and others to do infinite harm are boundless."



GETTING AT THE ROOT OF IT

—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal.*

"The truth is, that repeal of the publicity provision of the revenue law is advocated by the entire business world," avers the Brooklyn *Citizen*. "The popular demand for repeal knows no sectionalism, nor class lines," maintains the Manchester *Union*. "All straight-thinking, self-respecting men recognize the violation of confidence into which the Government has been led, and are unanimously in favor of correction of this injustice." And, while the New Haven *Journal-Courier* assumes that the Supreme Court will approve the findings of the lower courts, it nevertheless believes that "Congress should at the earliest opportunity repeal the publicity section of the tax law as an inquisitorial, snoopy, and discreditable invasion of private rights."

Senator Walsh, of Montana, on the other hand, not only is in favor of the present law, but would "go further and throw open the workings of the Treasury Department, so that all tax operations would be subject to public scrutiny," says a Washington dispatch to the New York *World*. "Secrecy in income-tax matters can lead only to cheating the Government, which means cheating the people themselves," agrees the Jersey City *Journal*, and in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* we are told that—

"If there is any one governmental record that should be open to public inspection, it is the tax record. It is through the taxes levied upon citizens that the Government derives its support. It is through taxes that the burdens of Government are distributed among the people. And who can guarantee that the burdens will be equally and equitably distributed under the rule of secrecy? What guaranty can there be except publicity?"

TO CURB THE TRAFFIC IN ARMS

THE TAUNT HAS COME from foreign critics that "our zeal in suppressing the opium traffic, in which we have no pecuniary interest," contrasts unfavorably "with our lukewarm attitude in regard to the arms traffic." Hence the gratification of the Springfield *Republican* over the acceptance by Secretary Hughes of the invitation of the League of Nations to take part officially in a conference to be held at Geneva next spring to draw up an agreement to restrict international traffic in the materials used in war. This trade in war arms, says *Collier's Weekly*, "is one of the small causes of great wars." It would hardly seem possible, for instance, that the Moroccan tribesmen and the Chinese warring factions could do much fighting without importing arms from industrial nations. Government figures show that our own export trade in arms is no small business. In 1923, American firms exported firearms and ordnance worth $1,587,972, and ammunition valued at $3,130,688. According to the Department of Commerce, our chief markets are in South American countries and the British Dominions. "Not only is this country one of the world's largest munition-makers," notes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), "but its aloofness from the League and other limiting covenants make it the largest neutral source," wherefore our participation in an agreement limiting the traffic "should contribute materially to the discouragement of war itself." Here is an even more important event than the Washington Arms Conference, in the opinion of the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.), which reasons thus:

"The Washington Conference on armament limitation concerned only the five great Powers, but the Geneva meeting to discuss the international traffic in arms will include all of the great, and the big majority of the small Powers as well. For the reason that the Geneva gathering will be more inclusive and more representative, the effect of its decisions should be much more striking to the world.

"If some binding agreement should be reached at Geneva that would make it impossible for an aggressor nation to buy arms and ammunition from any other nation, a long step will have been taken in the matter of preventing war. And if an arms and ammunition boycott can be established by the world Powers against an aggressor nation, it will be only a step therefrom to a full economic boycott of the same guilty country. And for all practical purposes we will be a member of the League despite the vehemence of our protestations that we will never recognize that organization. The logic of circumstances and the inexorability of fate are more potent in guiding nations than the machinations of politicians."

The suggestion that the Administration has taken a step closer to the League of Nations is also made by pro-League papers like

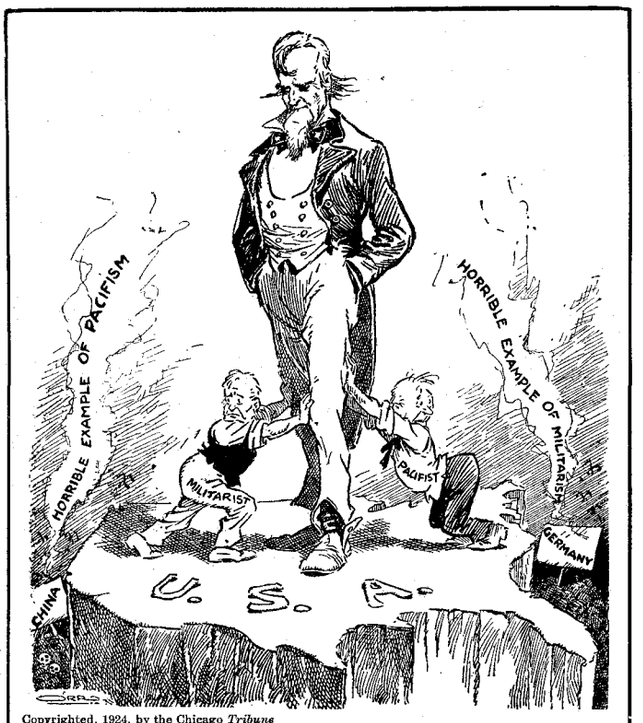
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Pittsburgh *Sun* (Dem.) and Cincinnati *Post* (Ind.), while papers opposed to our membership in the League, like the Albany *Journal* (Rep.) and Nashville *Banner* (Dem.), insist that our connection with this arms-traffic conference in no way ties us up with the League.

One pro-League paper which likes to have our Government participate in as many League functions as possible has, however, no illusions about the benefits that may come from this Geneva conference. Says the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.):

"We do not believe that the suppression of international trade in munitions would have any influence in averting war, unless it was through making the small nations incapable of protecting themselves, and thus compelling them to submit to the big nations. The latter do not need to buy arms; their armories and chemical plants will make all that they need. The small nations can't afford to maintain large arms and explosives manufacturing plants, and if they can't buy from the big nations will be practically disarmed. We believe the only effective way of promoting peace is to promote international justice and international union to restrain one nation from attacking another."

The history of this particular international movement to which our Government is now committed can be told briefly. In a report prepared for the National Council for Prevention of War, we are reminded that individual nations have several times agreed jointly to prevent the sale of firearms to certain peoples or places. In 1890, for instance, the United States joined in a treaty prohibiting the importation of arms to Equatorial Africa. In 1919, our Government agreed with several others to restrain their respective citizens in exporting arms to China. In connection with the Peace Conference at Versailles, a convention was drawn up at St. Germain-en-Laye in 1919 by representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers prohibiting the export of certain peculiarly warlike weapons and ammunition and prohibiting the export of all kinds of firearms to practically all of Africa and parts of Asia. The purpose of this convention, according to Prof. Manley O. Hudson, was to prevent all shipments of arms to "backward peoples" and to establish a general system of government licenses for all arms shipments. But the refusal of the United States to ratify this agreement kept the other leading Powers from doing so, so that "the problem of putting the convention into effect became a problem of getting the United States to ratify it." Our Government's objections, as stated by Secretary Hughes, were that we would be required to prevent shipments of military supplies to non-signatory Latin-American countries, however desirable such shipments might be; that Congressional legislation would be required which our Government could not count on obtaining, and that the Convention was so tied up with the League of Nations "as to make it impractical for this Government to ratify it in view of the fact that it is not a member of the League of Nations." Finally, after a four years' wait, our Government allowed the United States Minister to Switzerland to attend the meetings of the League committee charged with drafting a new convention. And on December 9 it was announced to the League Council that the United States Government would be officially represented at the conference to be held next May to give definite form to the committee's work. The Boston *Christian Science Monitor's* London correspondent understands that the Convention will include agreements to license all arms exportations and prohibit all arms-traffic with certain parts of the world.



Copyrighted, 1924, by the Chicago *Tribune*

HE'S BIG ENOUGH TO SEE BOTH SIDES

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

UNCLE SAM WILL COOPERATE

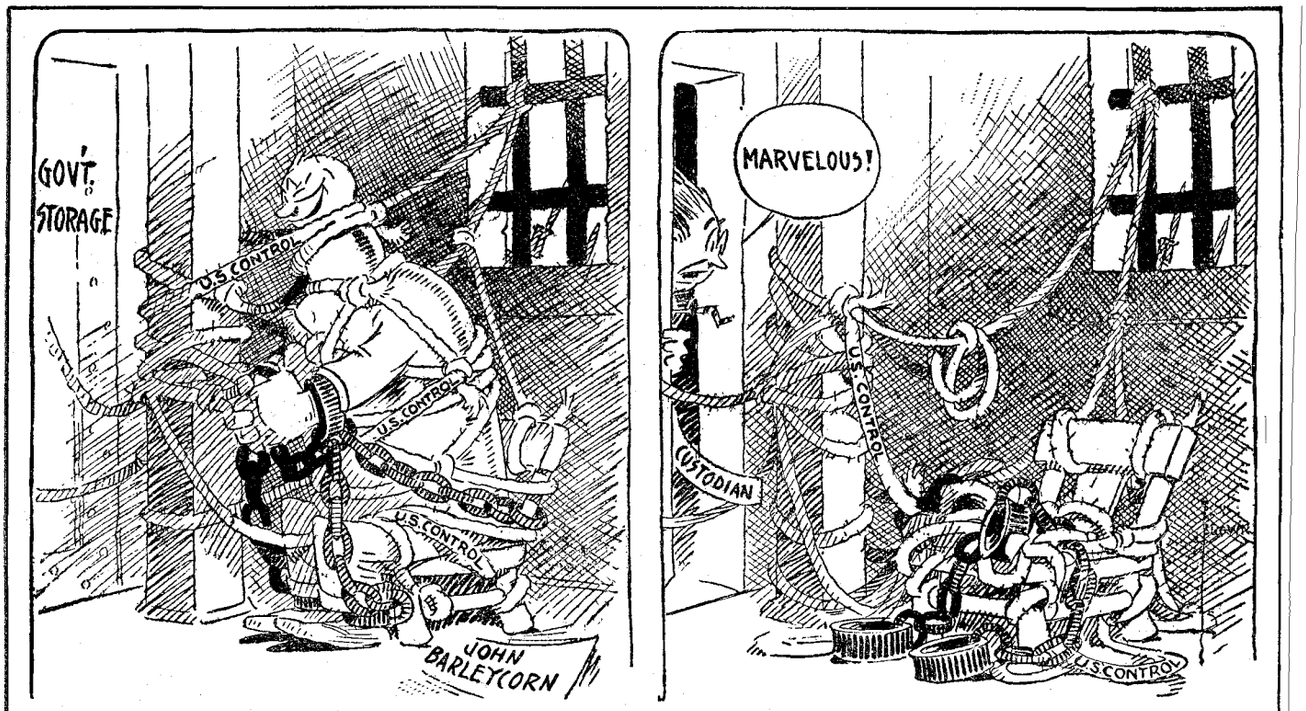
—Pease in the Newark *News*.

We are reminded in the report on the arms-traffic which has already been quoted that the United States is still busily engaged in both governmental and private exportation of arms. For instance, last January the War Department sold 5,000 rifles, 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition and eight airplanes to President Obregon of Mexico. In 1923, $100,000 worth of military equipment was sent to Cuba. Other small shipments have been sent in recent years to Nicaragua and to Panama. Some time ago the New York *Times* told of an investigation which showed that almost anybody with sufficient money could buy from our munition-makers arms and ammunition enough to start a small-sized war. For instance, "one Philadelphia firm offered to supply 1,050 machine-guns, 7,200 rifles and 15,000,000 cartridges on a few days' notice." The writers of this report are therefore of the opinion that aside from the international agreement likely to come out of the Geneva Conference, "domestic legislation should be enacted in each country requiring sharp differentiation between military and sporting types of arms, with ultimate restriction of military arms and munitions of war to government manufacture."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")



THE NEW HANDCUFF KING

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

EDUCATION'S three R's of to-day—rah, rah, rah!—*Toledo Blade.*

A SUFFICIENT intelligence test is existence.—*Birmingham News.*

CONGRESS can spend less money—or the people must.—*Los Angeles Times.*

THE plural of the succor that the Soviet seeks is suckers.—*Wall Street Journal.*

FRANCE is making it Old Home Week for her foreign Reds.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

"A THING done twice is an embryo habit." Let's pray for that second tax cut.—*Greenville News.*

PEDESTRIANS will please take note: the prices of Fords have taken another drop.—*Asheville Times.*

PERHAPS the women would use the ballot more extensively if they could exchange it.—*Cleveland Times.*

THE hard part is to disarm without lowering the effectiveness of the military establishment.—*Chattanooga Times.*

THE word "easy" means "easy," except when used in connection with the word "payments."—*Baltimore Sun.*

SELF-PRESERVATION is the first law of nature, but that is no reason for a man to stay pickled.—*Cleveland Times.*

IT appears that Senator La Follette's ambition to be an independent has been realized.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

SECRETARY MELLON is predicting more prosperity, even before some of us have had our first helping.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

THEY have sent us photos from London by radio. Maybe France is waiting until she can send that money the same way. —*Omaha Bee.*

STATEMENT that there will be a total eclipse of the sun in January is not news. There always is when the bills come in.—*Cleveland Times.*

WAYNE WHEELER estimates that there are 3,000,000 drinkers in the country, and he expects them to decrease rapidly—if they keep on drinking, of course.—*Cleveland Press.*

THE earth shall inherit the meek.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

IN Fall River now, how many mills will make a cent?—*Boston Globe.*

ANOTHER state governed by woman is the state of matrimony. —*Manila Bulletin.*

THE trouble with most dumb-bells is that they aren't dumb.—*New York Evening World.*

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE doesn't get his exercise by jumping at conclusions.—*Toledo Blade.*

WOMEN can't compete in some lines, but as a rule they outstrip the men.—*Fort Worth Star-Telegram.*

JUST because society is called "the upper crust" is no reason why it should be tough.—*Cleveland Times.*

THAT gold-mercury story must have been a hoax. The mercury is still going down.—*Baltimore Sun.*

IT looks as if this country will try a real labor government with four years under Coolidge.—*Cleveland Times.*

IT seems that the two wings of the Democratic party have come near making an angel of it.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

OF course Senators Brookhart and La Follette will have no trouble keeping cool with Coolidge.—*Macon Telegraph.*

IT looks as if Senator La Follette's discontented followers would have prosperity forced on them.—*Cleveland Times.*

GENERAL BULLARD found one German soldier equal to three Allied soldiers. Germany didn't.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

REAR-ADMIRAL FISKE says the race is becoming effeminate. By the way, what does "effeminate" mean nowadays?—*Cleveland Press.*

A PATIENT people, the Americans, but we can be pushed just so far. China, which sent us Mah Jong, has gone in for cross-wording.—*New York World.*

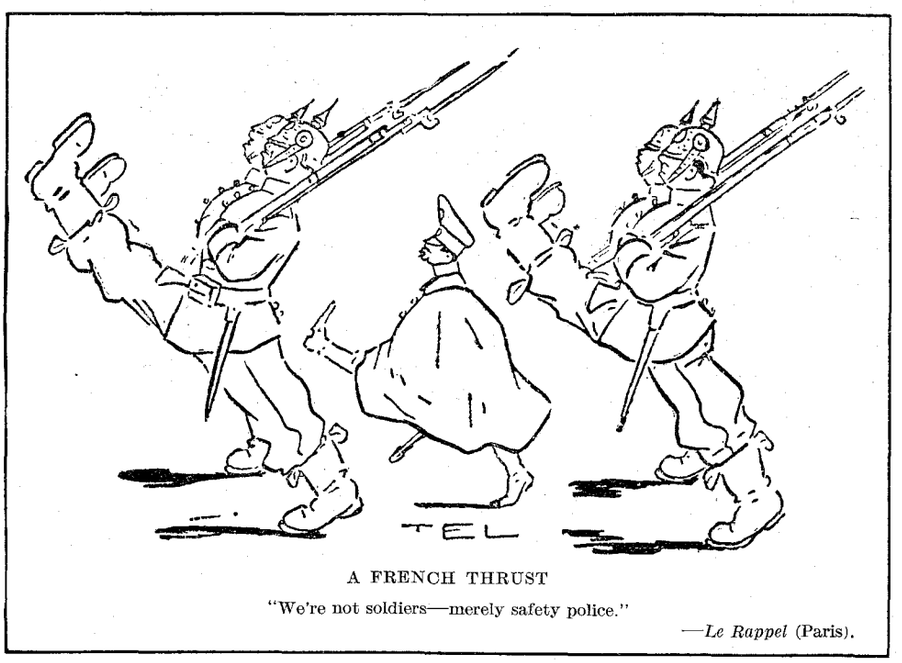
A BRITISH journalist says American civilization is founded on wheat cakes. But what he really meant was, what wheat cakes are founded on—dough.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMANY'S PREPARATIONS FOR REVENGE

THE TEUTON'S DREAM OF REVENGE, as some English writers express it, is said to be the only constant factor in the European situation. In the French press, over and over again, we find reports of Germany's fake disarmament and of the rather startling strength she has in being able to muster 400,000 trained men from the police training-schools, who are described as soldiers in all but name. And these 400,000 would be in addition to the 100,000 men of the Reichswehr who are allowed to remain armed under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. According to Paris press correspondents the inter-allied Control Commission in Germany reports that she has "not fulfilled a single item of the disarmament obligations under the Treaty," and it is related that:



A FRENCH THRUST

"We're not soldiers—merely safety police."

—*Le Rappel* (Paris).

"The Reichswehr has maintained a headquarters organization, has developed a new offensive strategy, and has increased the Reichswehr forces surreptitiously to 200,000 men. The Treaty limit is 100,000.

"The Army as it stands is a powerful offensive weapon, with all manner of equipment, including vast reserves of poison gas. . . .

"The report declares artillery was found hidden at Kustrin and Koenigsberg. Munition factories have been working for the last two years, and material ordered destroyed has only been hidden. These munitions have been sent to secret depots, of which the commission discovered 139, obviously only a small proportion of those existing.

"The Krupp works have begun to make war materials again, the report will declare. Thirty thousand guns, quantities of gas, 8,000 motors, 281 airplanes and spare parts were discovered. Chemical works with 100,000 workers produced 140,000,000 tons of chemicals, of which, the report declares, a large amount is easily changeable into new and deadlier gases.

"In short, the report will show Allied control has failed. The question is whether the Council of Ambassadors can turn over control to the League. The alternative of exacting from Germany permission to let Allied officers set up a new and more thorough system of control is considered politically impossible."

The rising generation in Germany is being educated not to forget the past nor to accept the present, says John de la Valette in *The Nineteenth Century* (London), and he adds that thinly veiled military organizations keep the fighting spirit alive throughout the length and breadth of the country, bend the youth to Army discipline, and maintain a nucleus of men who served in the war with a view to training and officering those who will bear the burden of the next. This writer goes on to say:

"Industrial development constantly keeps one eye on the military requirements of the future. The German merchant marine has been rebuilt with a speed and efficiency which one can only admire. And now a cautious but widespread propaganda is being carried on to fan the interest in the Navy. The hope of recovering the colonies is never allowed to flag. Professors vie with ex-Ministers and business men to supply arguments in its support. The latest development is the demand for liberty to construct more airplanes.

"In short, as both British and French experts keep telling us with laudable monotony, the whole German mind is bent on discovering ways in which ceaseless military preparation can be disguised in some peaceful garb."

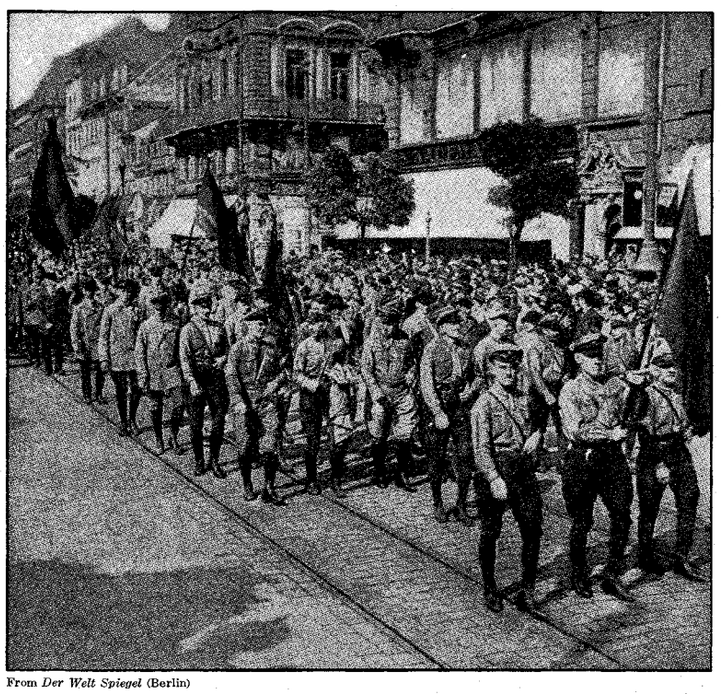
By all means let us labor for peace, says this English writer, let us foster international good-will and friendship, let us erect a scaffolding for the palace of universal justice. But he adds that before all else let us aid civilization itself by preventing the war, the ominous forebodings of which are so plainly discernible. Therefore he urges:

"Let us at least remain on the Rhine and leave the French on the Ruhr until Germany has given full effect to her latest undertakings. And, first and last, let us not forget that the whole of Germany is eagerly preparing for 'the day' of revenge. Perhaps it is idle to expect anything else, for there is more than even the age-long and recently intensified hatred which threatens France from the East: there is the overwhelming mass of the steadily increasing Teutonic peoples of Central Europe, seeking room for expansion. The fact that even the combined populations of France, Belgium and Luxemburg fall short by some 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of Germans and German-Austrians prevents the establishment of cordial relations, leading, as it needs must, to apprehension on the French and arrogance on the German side."

In Paris press dispatches discussing the report of the inter-allied Military Control Commission in Germany we read that these investigators have found that the German General Staff continues its deliberations as it did before the war, and also it is related that:

"Since it began work the commission has destroyed 87,000 machine-guns, 33,000 cannon and 5,000,000 rifles. Germany to-day possesses neither artillery nor airplanes, and to a considerable extent no means of manufacturing them. At least the former

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



From *Der Welt Spiegel* (Berlin)

CELEBRATING THE REPUBLIC IN MANNHEIM

have been so reduced that it would take an appreciable time before any great output could be developed.

"The report plainly indicates that Germany has not yet fulfilled all her obligations under the Treaty, especially as regards the training of men and the incorporation of 100,000 police under the same command as the Reichswehr. General von Seeckt remains the head of this dual organization, and there is no doubt that his staff is larger than needed for any task he ought to have to perform. But on the whole the French are fairly satisfied with what has been accomplished, and with the present situation."

A high military authority, who has seen much of the disarmament work, is quoted by an American press correspondent in Paris as saying: "Germany certainly has not fulfilled all the conditions demanded, but her military position need not cause the least disquiet. We must not be over-confident, but on the other hand, there is no cause for alarm."

This easy frame of mind is not often met with in the French press, where we find the Paris *Petit Bleu* saying the "comedy of the disarmament of Germany" keeps right up with the passing of the years. All the investigations undertaken by the Allied nations result in the same finding, namely that Germany is "not disarming, has no intention of disarming, but on the contrary takes advantage of the liberty she enjoys to complete and reinforce her armament." One must shut one's eyes and stop one's ears if one would put the slightest confidence in the pacific protestations of Germany, and this daily continues:

"If Germany does not formulate its menace more precisely, it is because she feels that a prudent reserve is necessary. This is excellent tactics on her part, because by a policy of hypocrisy she has the best means of gaining the time needed to complete her equipment for war. This is the truth that obliges us to remain ready, if we would escape the most dangerous kind of miscalculation in the near future."

In the Paris *Democratic Nouvelle*, General Cordonnier notes that an English novelist has predicted that war will break out within two years from now. This English prophet is rather haphazard in fixing the time at two years, says this general, because there is no clock that regulates the might of one side and the lack of strength of the other, "but in predicting a war that is eventual and also near, he takes no risk of deceiving himself," because "we shall have war when Germany feels convinced that she can win without danger to herself."

Another Paris newspaper, *La France Militaire*, reports that the societies and associations in Germany designed for military purposes have been operating since 1922. From that time they began to affirm their nationalism by preaching resistance to the Treaty of Versailles, and they disclosed their military character by urging the resurrection of German militarism. It is well known, this daily reminds us, that according to the military clauses of the Treaty, Germany is not allowed to have societies organized on a military basis for the purpose of publicly practising military drill or for maneuvers of artillery. This means nothing to Germany, according to this journal, which says that men can be instructed in military matters without being shown in public places. It is charged that the Germans are receiving their military education in small units and especially that the animating spirit of the general organization is a military one, and, perhaps more correctly stated, a spirit of revenge. This French newspaper adds that no matter what names these societies are known by they are far superior in vitality to any organizations in France for military education.

According to Paris press dispatches concerning the Interallied Military Control Commission in Germany, "the opinion in French official circles is that Germany's activities in reestablishing her military equipment, and keeping up an unauthorized trained force of men, is more directly threatening to Poland than to France, because she has less to gain from war than from the conciliatory negotiations which the new French Government has inaugurated, and because the revenge feeling in Germany runs much stronger against Poland than against France."

From *Der Welt Spiegel* (Berlin)

THE LEAGUE OF GERMAN REPUBLICAN YOUTH IN MANNHEIM

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A GRIEVANCE OF THE PORTO RICANS

THE FATE OF 1,300,000 PEOPLE in Porto Rico is in the hands of the people of the United States, we are told, but very few of the millions in the United States are aware of this fact. Yet many of them awoke to the grievance of the Porto Ricans in reading the sardonic holiday message sent by the Porto Rican Elections Protest Committee to Congress, which Washington press dispatches record as follows:

"Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year from the people of Porto Rico.

"The Porto Rican elections, held November 4, 1924, are the greatest outrage upon American citizenship ever committed:

"Fraud, violence, corruption, wholesale robbery!

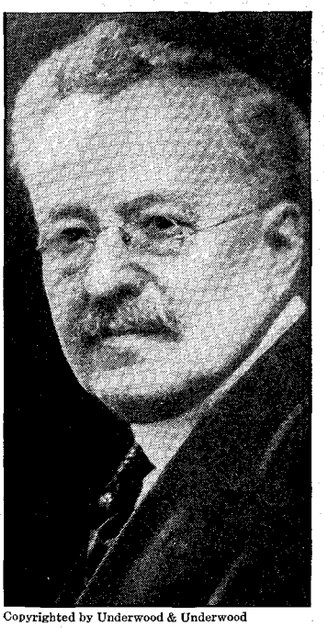
"When the time comes and all the facts are laid before you, please help to right this wrong."

In a contribution to the San Juan *Times*, Mr. Luis A. Deliz reminds us that the Governor of Porto Rico is appointed by the President of the United States, and is the President's personal representative in this American insular possession. The Governor has the veto power over which the Senate and the House can not pass a law and this prerogative is said to make him fully responsible for every law enacted in Porto Rico. This informant goes on to say:

"He has the appointive power 'with the advice and consent of the Senate.' This restrictive clause would be all right if it were used as it is in the States, where it sometimes happens that a Republican Senate will 'advise and consent' the appointment of a Democrat for Secretary of War, or a Democratic Senate will 'advise and consent' the appointment of a Republican for Secretary of State. But here in Porto Rico this clause is the source of all our misfortunes. The heads of the Executive Departments appointed by the Governor, the Police Commissioners, the Chief of Police, the Judges, District Attorneys, Secretaries and Marshals of our Courts of Justice, the President of the Working-men's Relief Commission, and a long, long list of government officials, are appointed 'with the advice and consent of the Senate.' That is the way the clause reads in our Organic Act. But it is applied as if it read 'with the advice and consent of the President of the Senate.' This has given rise to the worst kind of political bossism, because the President of the Senate is the President of the most powerful political organization in the island and with his 'advice and consent' he has created an office-holding class whose avarice constitutes a first mortgage upon all forms of insular taxes, and which he uses as the backbone of the political party that keeps him in power. Long before a vacancy occurs, the aspirants begin to coax the 'president' and try to win his favor in advance. Such officials as are drawing a salary in excess of what their income would be outside of a government position, are very careful not to incur the displeasure of the 'president,' because they would not be reappointed at the expiration of their terms of office.

"The Legislature meets every other year for a session of ninety days, but to attend to all his business properly, the 'president' has established his permanent headquarters in the Senate building. The clerical force of the Senate, at his disposal, draws a salary whether the Senate is in session or not. Personally, besides his per diems as a Senator, his only emolument is a budget appropriation of $20,000 for automobile and incidental expenses."

The elections were held, according to this adverse critic of the Porto Rican administration, under a law the constitutionality of which is said to be doubted by one of the justices of the Porto Rican Supreme Court. This law, it is asserted, did not secure for every American citizen in Porto Rico his unquestionable right to cast a free vote.



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood

"AMPLE REMEDY FOR EVERY WRONG"

Is provided by the laws of Porto Rico, says Governor Towner, in a message to DIGEST readers. He asserts that it is a strong indication of the weakness of the cause of complainants that they "seek a political rather than a legal remedy."

To have official light on the subject of the Porto Rican elections, THE LITERARY DIGEST cabled to Gov. Horace Mann Towner, who very courteously replies as follows:

"The election laws of Porto Rico require registration of all voters and provide means for the detection and punishment of illegal practises. The law provides for a General Election Board which consists of a General Supervisor, a continental American, who received the indorsement of the heads of all the political parties before his appointment, and one member indorsed by each of the two principal parties. In addition an official observer is provided to further protect the rights of minorities. This board is now engaged in making the official count, and so far its decisions have received the approval of those who now protest. On the local boards each of the four political parties is represented by challengers, and an observer representing the minority is appointed for every polling place who can object to every ballot he thinks wrong, and the ballot can not then be counted except by the General Election Board. Means are thus provided for guarding against fraud and for severely punishing all infractions of the law. In no case has there been a refusal to investigate and, if warranted, to prosecute and punish the offender. The courts are able and impartial, and none can say that they will not do equal and exact justice to all. Complaints that were made regarding the conduct of the election were immediately referred to the proper officers for investigation and report with instructions to prosecute any person who had been guilty of any violation of the electoral laws or of any illegal or criminal act in connection with the election."

Governor Towner's cable message further states that reports were received from every municipality of the island from election officers, from the police, from municipal judges and justices of the peace, from the prosecuting attorney, and from the personal representatives of the Governor, sent to observe and report on the conduct of the election. We read then:

"In many cases those who made charges admitted they were based on hearsay and refused to subscribe or swear to them. These reports show that in 37 of the 76 municipalities the election was carried on in a normal, peaceful and legal manner without any arrests and with no charges of illegalities. In 29 of the 39 remaining there were only a few cases of minor breaches of the peace of no importance, which in no way interfered with the conduct of the election.

"In the ten remaining municipalities disturbances occurred, usually occasioned by attempts to rush the polling places. All the parties known to have violated the law have been arrested, and many have been already punished. These reports show that the elections just held in the various precincts were with very few exceptions conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner, that the disturbances that did occur were not of a serious nature, and were either prevented or quelled by the police.

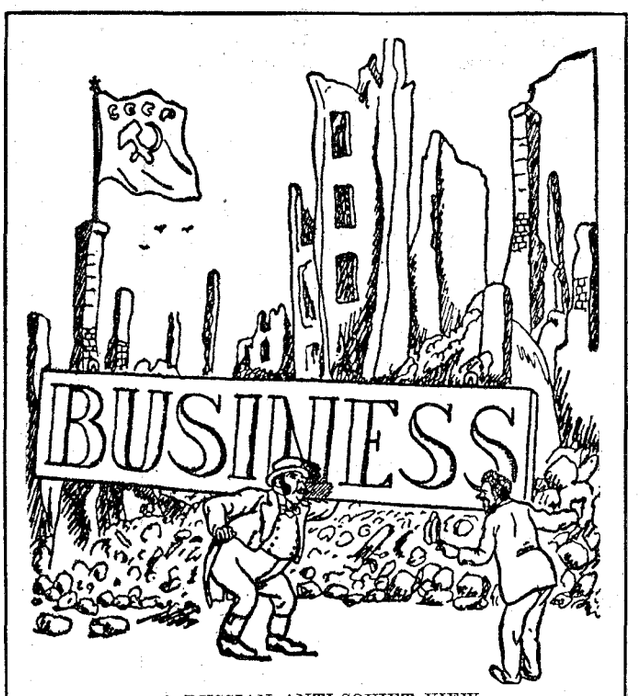
"In none of these cases were the voters deprived of their right to vote and in none were there such intimidations as to prevent voting. In most of the municipalities the voting was over by three o'clock, and in no place were there voters in line to vote when the polls closed. The total vote cast in 1924 was approximately 253,000. Of these the Unionists cast 133,000, the regular Republicans 31,700, the Socialist 54,900 and the Puro Republicans 33,500. On the whole the election of 1924 was a credit to the law, to the public officials and to the people of Porto Rico.

"It should be apparent that under our law there is ample remedy for every wrong that can be shown to have been committed, and that for complainants to seek a political rather than a legal remedy is a strong indication of the weakness of their cause."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RUSSIA'S FEAR OF "REACTION"

RUSSIA DOES NOT CHANGE in her attitude to other countries, but we are told that changes in other countries give Russia a new position in facing the world. The most conspicuous changes to affect the international situation of the Soviet Government have happened in Great Britain, France and the United States. France, we are reminded, which has hitherto been the bitterest enemy of the Red régime, under the leadership of Premier Herriot has become a "friendly Power." On the other hand, a former friend of Soviet Russia, Great Britain, has rejected the Anglo-Russian treaties drafted by the recent Premier MacDonald, and the new Conservative Government of Mr. Baldwin has shown other signs of unfriendliness toward Moscow. Then, as various Russian editors note, the election of Mr. Coolidge seems to indicate that the attitude of the United States will not be any more favorable to the Soviets than it has been in the past. The official Moscow *Isviestia* is decidedly dissatisfied with the "growing tide of Conservatism and reaction" as evidenced in the above-named lands, and it observes:



A RUSSIAN ANTI-SOVIET VIEW

JOHN BULL: "It's useless. There's no place to hang my sign."
—*Rul* (Berlin).

"The problem of the unity of the world-proletariat has become the problem of the day, thanks to the developments that are taking place all over the world. It could be easily predicted after the Parliamentary elections in England and the Presidential elections in the United States, that the world-reaction would gain in vigor. Prophecies that have been made to this effect are now confirmed by facts. The offensive started by capital is progressing in almost all bourgeois countries, in the political as well as in the economic sense of the word. Thus, the bourgeois governments themselves prompt the proletariat to realize the urgent necessity of the formation of a united proletariat front. . . . The Communist International and the union of the Red Trade Unions have long been aware of the necessity of working in this direction. . . .

"England is the strongest capitalistic State in Europe, while the British Empire as a whole is still the greatest World Power. Consequently, British policies influence inevitably the policies of other countries, some of which are dependent upon England, while others are in close relationship with her. . . . The moral influence of the English elections is already felt in a number of countries. . . . First of all, enemies of the Soviet Republic are celebrating a victory. They forecast the weakening of Anglo-Soviet relations with other countries, and calculate in advance the advantages they will derive from it. Typical, indeed, is the triumphant tone of the press in Poland, Roumania, Finland, and other lands."

This Soviet organ goes on to say that the victory of the Conservatives in Britain is being celebrated by the reactionaries in all countries as a victory for themselves. In Czecho-Slovakia, it asserts, the reactionary elements, such as the National Democrats, Clericals and Agrarians are taking the upper hand, but "so far they dare not declare themselves openly because they are still too dependent on France." This journal maintains, however, that they impatiently await the downfall of the Herriot ministry in France, and are hoping that the reactionaries there led by Poincaré and Millerand will soon return to power. In connection with this wish of theirs they are said to be working to postpone the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between Czecho-Slovakia and Soviet Russia. It is further alleged by this newspaper that:

"In Jugo-Slavia reaction is also celebrating a victory. The black reactionaries of Pashich have won the fight, while Radich's democratic group is retreating and giving in. The influence of the British elections has exprest itself in that country by the weakening of democratic elements and by the reenforcement of the reaction. The continuous political conflict in that country seems to be taking a turn favorable to the Conservatives which, undoubtedly, must be ascribed to the success of the Conservatives in England."

A similar change, we are told by the *Isviestia*, is occurring in Roumania and in Hungary, and all this "renders the international situation of the Soviet Government delicate and complicated." Then it asks:

"Will the international proletariat prove able to withstand the rising tide of the bourgeois reaction? The future alone can answer this question. As to us, we must be prepared to meet any contingency. We must not be surprized if we are attacked by the international reaction, and we must be ready to oppose it in a dignified way."

Quite different is the opinion of the anti-Soviet Russian press. Professor Miliukoff's *Posliednia Novosti* (Paris), thinks that the fear of Bolshevism does not mean reaction:

"In England the Labor Government had frightened the nation by coquetting with the Bolsheviks, while in America people were frightened by La Follette's possible victory. . . . This was the cause of the turn in public opinion. Now the situation of the Soviets is much more complicated than it has been. They can not expect any favors or credit from the two strongest and wealthiest Anglo-Saxon Powers. Their rosy dreams of a loan from England are shattered. Nevertheless the resolution to oppose Bolshevism with a clearly shaped policy of resistance must not be interpreted as a sign of a growing tide of reaction."

The Berlin *Rul*, another Russian anti-Soviet journal, is of the opinion that the Soviet Government will profit but little by its recognition by France. It is true, this paper says, that the Russian Embassy in Paris has been officially handed over to Rakovsky and that the remnants of the Russian Black Sea fleet, which had been taken from Russia in 1920 by General Baron Wrangel, and has since been under the French control at Bizerta, have been returned to the Soviets—

"But Mr. Rakovsky will not succeed in achieving his main purpose. As has been already stated by the Paris *Quotidien*, which voices the opinion of the Radical Coalition, he will get no loan. And yet it must be admitted that . . . Mr. Herriot has gone too far, much further than has been demanded by circumstances, even as he interprets them. . . . He has declared that he does not want to ignore the Russian people any longer and therefore he recognizes the usurpers of their rights. He has declared that France has found again her old allies; and he shakes hands with those who have never denied that at the moment of the greatest danger they had betrayed the Alliance. He wants to work in the interests of the general peace, hand in hand with the Soviet power, which has as its ultimate purpose the propagation of anarchy throughout the world."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

But France alone, says the *Rul*, can not change the general situation, for the world is getting more and more unfriendly to the Bolshevism; and it adds:

"There looms the possibility of a united international economic anti-Bolshevist 'front,' aimed at the restoration of normal civil law in Russia. The Bolsheviks are already alarmed by this. Such a fear is undoubtedly premature, but it is typical as a sign of the times."

Meanwhile, that all is not quiet along the Soviet front is apparent from press dispatches from Berlin, which relate that there was bloody rioting in Moscow when Leon Trotzky was forced to resign as Commissar of War, and was banished to the Crimea. His resignation is said by the press to have been the signal for the Red Army to take part in a political conflict between the two wings of Bolshevism on one side and their chief.

SCRAPPING THE SERBO-GREEK ALLIANCE

SHUFFLING THE CARDS and making new deals in the Balkans seems to be habit, according to some observers, as they note that the Jugo-Slav Government has denounced the Treaty of Alliance between Greece and Jugo-Slavia, which was concluded on May 19, 1913. The reason for this action on the part of Jugo-Slavia, as given by the Athens *Athinæ*, is the following: On September 29 of this year, the Greek Delegate to the League of Nations, Mr. N. Politis, signed a protocol with the Bulgarian delegate, Mr. Kalfoff, on the subject of the protection of Bulgarian minorities in Greece. This document was countersigned by Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League of Nations, and according to this daily the protocol indicated that the Hellenic Government, desiring to obtain an equal footing for persons of Bulgarian nationality in Greece, submitted to the League of Nations (in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Sèvres, signed August 10, 1920, between Greece and the Allied Powers) a proposal that the Slav-speaking populations in Macedonia should be recognized as belonging nationally to Bulgaria. The result was an immediate protest from Jugo-Slavia, whose opinion may be divined from an editorial in the semi-official Belgrade *Politica*, which reads in part:

"We are more than surprized at the action of Greece, which renders such a service to our enemies, the Bulgarians, by asking us Serbians to recognize the Slav-speaking minorities of Serbian Macedonia as Bulgarians. It must be that Greece fears an imminent Serbian invasion of Greek Macedonia for her to turn to Bulgaria for assistance. But we give notice to Greece that when Bulgaria, having secured access to the Ægean Sea, starts action against Greek Macedonia, she will look in vain to Serbia for help."

Another Serbian daily, the Belgrade *Pravda*, suggests that the Jugo-Slav Government make reprisals on Greece for a hostile act committed by the Greek delegate against Jugo-Slavia. By this treaty between Bulgaria and Greece to protect national minorities, says this newspaper, "Bulgaria will be able to begin anew its propaganda in Macedonia; and while we Serbians are busy with our domestic quarrels, the Bulgarians will have a free hand in Macedonia, thanks to the support given them by Greece."

One explanation on the Greek side, as given by the Athens *Eleutheros Tipos*, is that "the changed conditions in the Balkans have made necessary a readjustment of Greco-Serbian relations," and it adds:

"Being strong partizans of Greco-Serbian friendship, we consider it a mistake of the first magnitude that this alliance should have been severed. We firmly believe that no other combination can give Serbia the security it needs. The same statement applies to Greece. We hope that a new alliance will take the place of the old one, and that for the advantage of both parties."

The extreme opposition view in Greece as exprest by a bitter anti-Venizelist organ, the Athens *Kathimerini*, is that the present Greek régime and especially the Greek delegate, Politis, are guilty of a colossal blunder. This daily goes on to say:

"This monstrous thing is due to the unworthy Greek whom Venizelos appointed high commissioner of the foreign policy of this country. This vagabond without a conscience, who has no country, and who came originally from France in order to become a Greek on a salary and on a contract; this man who has betrayed Greece to the foreigner; this worker of so many dark machinations and schemes; this man who goes to international congresses to represent foreign interests; this man who despises the Balkans and is indifferent about Greece—this is the man who has signed a protocol, whereby he acknowledges as Bulgarian all the existing minorities in Macedonia and gives to the Bulgarian Government the right to interfere in our home affairs. . . . The Greek people have nothing to do with the act of Nicholas Politis."

Meanwhile we read a report of the making instead of the breaking of an alliance in a Berlin dispatch to the New York *World*, which relates that Italy, Jugo-Slavia, and Roumania have joined in a military alliance which is said to be "especially disquieting to the Soviet representatives at Berlin, who see it as an anti-Russian move on the part of Roumania." We read further that:

"*The World's* informant, who is in intimate contact with the best sources of information, said he believed the move is double-edged—on the part of Roumania against Russia and on the part of Italy against France. Jugo-Slavia is caught in between and is primarily interested in a close commercial union with Italy.

"The news of the alliance was contained in the Belgrade *Pravda*, an organ of the party in opposition to the Government, and it finds credence here. The dispatches state that conferences are proceeding both at Bucharest and at Rome, and that the agreement will be signed within several days.

"Roumania has been threatening to bolt the French Little Entente ever since Premier Herriot's recognition of Russia. With Poincaré out of the French Premiership the Little Entente was an anomaly, for it was created against Russia and Germany.

"Now that France has resumed friendly relations with Russia, Roumania is left out in the cold. Roumania has found it could no longer rely on France for backing in a conflict with Russia on the question of Bessarabian rights. So Roumania turned to Italy.

"Mussolini is jealous of the French domination of Europe and so, the Balkan authorities explain here, is gloating at the chance to break up the French Little Entente by taking Roumania out of the old combine.

"Foreign Secretary Benes of Czecho-Slovakia, the leader of the Little Entente, is a strong advocate of Russian recognition, which immediately puts him beyond the pale in Bucharest."

IF CANADA WERE QUOTAIZED—Canada will cease to be a flag station for European emigrants en route to the United States, it is said, if the recommendation of the Secretary of Labor at Washington to apply quota restrictions to immigration from other countries in this hemisphere is approved by Congress. This is a logical step in the selective immigration policy of the United States, thinks the Regina *Morning Leader*, but it reminds us that a similar proposal was negatived by Congress at a previous session, and goes on to say:

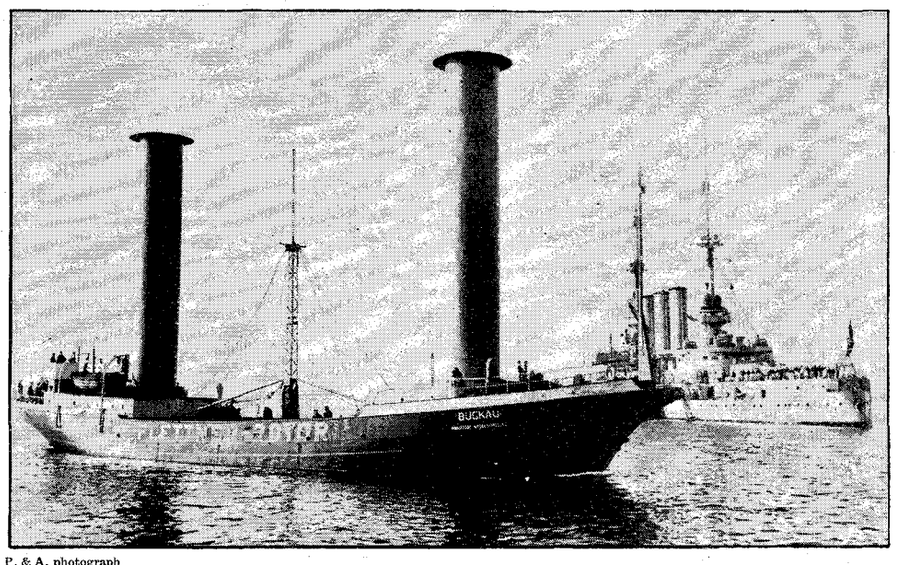
"As far as Canada is concerned, a sentimental regret will be felt that it is proposed to make the invisible line separating the two countries more acutely visible; but we are beginning to get used to that sort of thing. Armed guards to keep out Canadian whisky and a tariff wall to keep out Canadian wheat have prepared the way. Arthur Meighen will applaud Secretary Davis's proposal, as a discouragement of Canadian emigration; and there will be many who will feel much the same way about it. At the same time there will probably be many in the United States who will not regard with favor a proposal to materially reduce immigration from Canada, which appears to have been acceptable to the American people, while permitting a large immigration from certain countries of the Old World, whose people are not so readily assimilated. Assuming that the basis of any quota that may be established will be the number of Canadians already in the United States, a fairly sizable quota, sufficient for all ordinary purposes, will be fixt. Canadian citizens will still find it easier to get through the needle's eye that Canadian agricultural products do. A good many Canadians who might otherwise emigrate will stay at home and assist in developing their own country; and Canada will cease to be a flag station for European emigrants en route to the United States. That will not do this country any harm."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE ROTOR-SHIP MOVES ON BASEBALL CURVE PRINCIPLE

THE TRIAL TRIP of the loudly-heralded German "rotor-ship," the *Buckau*, was duly held on December 3 in the Kiel Canal, and as a result, according to a Berlin dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "the big German shipping companies which had announced their intention of embarking immediately on the construction of several rotor-ships, now have decided to postpone the program until Flettner's ship shows more satisfactory results." It appears to be only in the experimental stage. Newspaper accounts of it published in this country, too, seemed to miss the precise principle on which it operates. Popularly speaking, it might be said that the same force that deviates from a straight line the "curve" ball pitched by an expert operates the new "rotor" ship invented by Anton Flettner. The smooth surfaces of the great cylindrical "rotors," spinning in the wind, increase pressure on one side and decrease it on the other, just as the surface of the rapidly rotating baseball piles up a difference of pressure on its two sides and causes it to drift into a curve. That is all there is to it, according to Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). The persistent stories of a "windmill ship," whose towers are somehow turned by the air-currents, or which contain inside their smooth walls paddlewheels that are so turned, and which drive underwater propellers, are all imaginative and incorrect attempts to explain a very simple thing that looks mysterious just because it is unfamiliar in its present application. Instead:



P. & A, photograph

A GREAT INVENTION (PERHAPS): THE "ROTOR-SHIP"

It works on the principle of a baseball curve, but the trial trip seems to indicate the inventor hasn't quite "put it over" yet. It appears to be only in the experimental stage.

"The two tall, cylindrical objects that look like immense smokestacks, are the only propellers the ship needs. They are spun on their axes by small electric motors—twenty horse-power is all the present ship employs. As they spin, they tend to carry a layer of air around with them. In calm weather, this air would simply keep rotating about with the rotors, and nothing would happen. But when a wind is blowing, which would split and flow equally on both sides of the rotors if they were stationary, more of the air is turned with the direction of rotation than against it. That is, the wind is split unequally. The part that travels along with the surface of the rotor blows faster, momentarily, than the part that travels against the direction of motion of the other side. The wind that has its motion slowed down naturally tends to pile up pressure at the point where the slowing occurs, while the wind that is helped to flow faster tends to lower pressure at the point where the 'boost' is given. When the wind is blowing across the ship, the rotors are revolved in such a direction that the pressure will be built up behind them and lowered in front, so that the craft moves forward.

"This effect is known variously as the 'Magnus' and the 'Bernouli' principle, from the scientists who first made critical examinations of the phenomenon, in the middle of the nineteenth century. It has been noted in the drift down the wind of rapidly rotating rifle bullets and artillery projectiles, and all army range tables allow for it. But Herr Flettner is the first, so far as known, to attempt a commercial application.

"Since rotor ships must have wind in order to move, they would be competitors only of sailing ships. Since the pressure difference must always be built up by a wind blowing across the ship in order to move it forward, the rotor ship is like the sailing vessel in that it can not sail directly into a head wind, but must tack across it. The sailing vessel has the advantage when the wind is directly astern, for then it can sail directly before it, whereas a stern wind is almost as useless to the rotor as is a head wind.

"But Herr Flettner claims that this slight advantage is offset by the greater speed of his vessel, by its greater cheapness of construction, and above all by the very small crew required as compared with the men on a sailing ship. He states that operating costs for a rotor ship should be 80 per cent. lower than those for a sailing ship of the same tonnage.

"The ship used in the demonstrations of the new device is the yacht *Buckau*, of 600 registered tons, built by the Krupp-Germania shipyard at Hamburg. The rotors are tall cylinders of sheet iron, approximately nine feet in diameter by sixty in height, one located forward and the other aft, and geared to turn on a central shaft by electric drive. The [first] trial trip, which Herr Flettner claims was a full success, was made from Hamburg to Eckernfoerde. He states that a speed was attained, with the rotors running on twenty horse-power, equivalent to that of a screw-driven ship of the same size running on 1,000 horse-power.

"Herr Flettner is an engineer with at least one successful invention to his credit already. During the World War he devised a type of balanced rudder for aircraft, which by employing small auxiliary vanes caused the main rudder surface to turn itself by the force of the air-current as it streamed past. This device, which required but little muscular force on the part of the pilot to operate it, has since been widely adopted in airplane construction, and has also been modified for use on ships. It was in an endeavor to adapt the same idea to the handling of sailing vessels that Herr Flettner was led to the application of the Magnus principle and the invention of the 'rotor.'"

The above explanation is made even clearer by diagrams used with an explanatory interview with Prof. William Fox, of the College of the City of New York, printed in the New York *Times*. Says Professor Fox:

"The first condition necessary is a device for rotating a large cylinder, placed upright on the deck of a ship just like a mast. The rotation speed is under control. Without wind there will be only a slight effect on this cylinder. As soon as the wind strikes

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

it from any quarter, however, the rotating cylinder, and hence the ship also, will be pushed in a direction approximately at right-angles to the wind. The magnitude of this push depends not only on the speed of the wind and the surface area of the cylinders (ten feet by sixty-five), but also on the rotation speed of the cylinders, 100 revolutions per minute being the figures cabled from abroad.

"There are two of these cylinders. The effect of the wind on the ship will depend, evidently, upon the position of the ship when the wind strikes it. The ship will swing about until the keel points in the direction in which the resultant lateral push is acting, at right-angles to the wind, and then will move forward in that direction.

"If two cylinders are used, it is possible for the ship to beat against the wind in the same way as a sailboat does. The amount of side drift depends on the design of the ship."

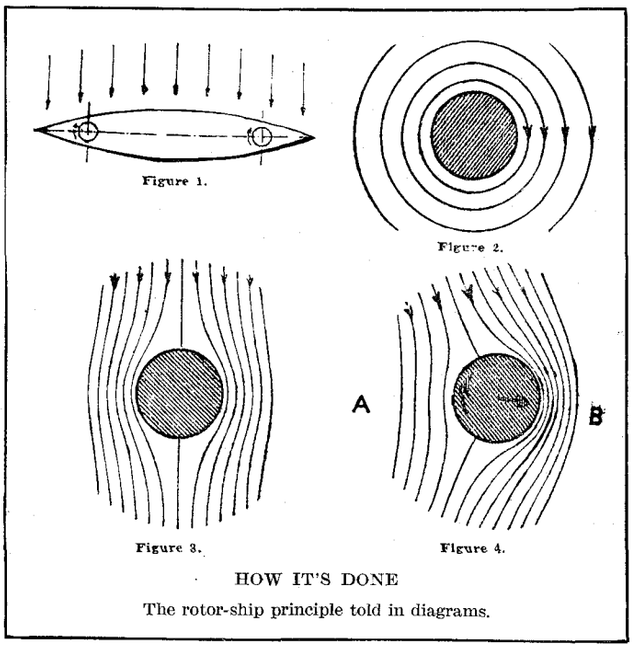
The same paper also quotes a letter from N. W. Akimoff, general manager of the Akimoff Propeller Company of Philadelphia, from which we give the following excerpts:

"Suppose, first, that these masts or cylinders are stationary and that the wind's direction is at right-angles to the ship's longest dimension. Then, going around each cylinder, the wind is evenly divided by the latter, so that there is absolutely no action, as a result, either to the right or to the left. The currents of air again unite, a short distance after passing the cylinders, and nothing happens, unless we consider a certain bodily drift of the ship with the wind, which is negligible. Let the velocity of the wind be, say, forty feet per second.

"On the other hand, suppose now that there is no wind, but that the cylinders are spinning as shown in Fig. 2, at the rate of, say, 120 revolutions per minute. This means that the peripheral speed will be, roughly, about sixty-three feet per second. It will not take any power to rotate the cylinders, except for friction in the bearings and a small amount of air friction on the outside. Still nothing at all will happen to the ship.

"Let us now imagine that we have a combination of the two preceding cases; the cylinders spin and at the same time the wind acts on the ship as per Fig. 1. Then, as is easy enough to reason out, the following takes place: (Fig. 4) At A we have the velocity of the wind being opposed by the velocity of the air adjoining the rotating cylinders, hence retardation of velocity of the wind and the corresponding increase in pressure (in air, as well as in water, it is always the same thing: the greater the velocity, the less the pressure, and inversely). At B we have the opposite effect: the velocity of the wind will combine with that of the air layers, immediately adjoining the cylinders, and the resulting velocity will be greater than before—hence the resulting pressure will decrease—so that there will be a strong component from A toward B and the ship will begin to move forward. To calculate roughly the magnitude of this effect all we have to do is to multiply together the following quantities:

"1. The density of the air.



HOW IT'S DONE

The rotor-ship principle told in diagrams.

P. & A. photograph

THE INVENTOR AND HIS CAPTAIN

Anton Flettner (in foreground) and Capt. Gerhards (with beard).

"2. The velocity of the wind.
"3. The peripheral velocity of each cylinder.
"4. The circumference of each cylinder.
"5. The height of each cylinder.

"The result will be the forward thrust due to one such cylinder in our case:

.00238 x 40 x 63 x 31 x 65—12,000 pounds.

"Actually the useful thrust will probably be somewhat less, owing to usual losses to the extent of 10 per cent. or so. Can anything be simpler?

"It is important to note that all this will not put any extra load upon the motors operating the rotary masts—these motors will be quite small, as their function is only to maintain the comparatively slow rotation of these cylinders."

SAFE AND SANE STAIRS—Falls on stairs kill nearly 15,000 of our citizens yearly, according to Stebbins in *The Industrial Hygiene Bulletin*, of the New York State Department of Labor. In the Manhattan section of New York, he says, there have been more than one hundred deaths in a single year, due to this cause. Says *The Nation's Health* (Chicago):

"The total number of such fatalities in the United States is estimated to be about 14,800 each year.

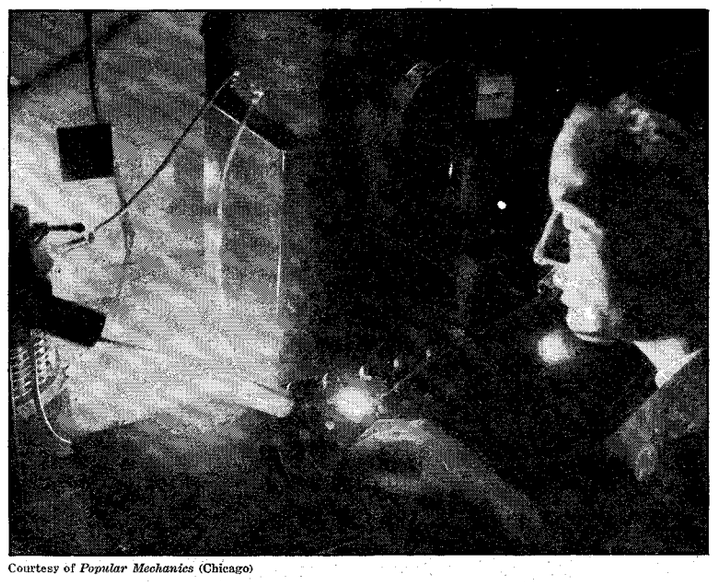
"Stebbins states that the majority of these falls are due either to slipping or tripping, the former being far more prevalent. About 85 per cent. of accidents on stairs occur during December, January and February. This is due to snow, ice, water and poor lighting. In cases where stairs are used by the general public, they are usually covered with metal treads. These save the excessive wear to the stairs themselves, and when worn out the treads may be easily replaced. Many styles of metal treads are upon the market, some of which are very good for preventing slipping and tripping.

"A real safety stair tread should be rigid, should be sufficiently thick to last over a considerable period of wear, should be so constructed that water will drain off and leave dry areas, which areas should be made of a non-slipping substance, smooth, flat and firm. It would be well to make these treads about one-eighth of an inch thicker at the front or nosing edge, as at this edge occurs the greatest amount of wear. Stebbins proposes that treads be made of a framework of cast-iron having a thickness of one-half inch at the nosing edge, and that in the cast-iron framework there should be a number of round holes, bored through the casting, slightly tapered so that the smaller ends are uppermost. Into these holes should be poured a composition of lead mixed with an abrasive. This composition should extend above the top surface of the cast-iron frame about $^1/_{32}$ inch."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MENTAL TESTS FOR MOTOR-DRIVERS

THE TAXICAB COMPANIES are developing methods for picking out and training safe drivers, we are told in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago). Under the auspices of their National Association, Dr. A. J. Snow, their consulting industrial psychologist, is perfecting scientific tests designed to eliminate the mentally unfit and the reckless man. These measure the prospective driver from three angles—intelligence, carefulness and reaction to sudden danger. After getting a job as a driver and operating a cab for some time to study his fellow drivers and their problems, Dr. Snow, who is a member of the department of psychology of Northwestern University, is now applying his tests to the 5,000 drivers of a large taxicab company. As we read:



Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

A SURPRISE TEST FOR THE TAXI-DRIVER

When "a brilliant blue spark leaps across a gap a few inches from his nose."

"The secret of the 'fear test,' showing the driver's reaction to sudden danger, is closely guarded by Dr. Snow and his associates, in order to keep the drivers off guard when they take it. In the tests the driver is cautioned to avoid certain things which, however, have no bearing on the result. This is to divert his mind from more important details.

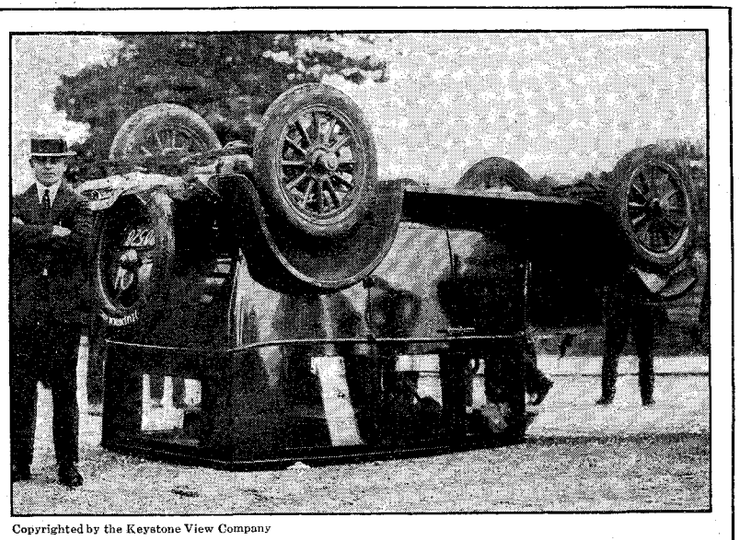
"A high-frequency machine, developing 25,000 volts and operating at several million cycles, is used. The driver being tested is placed before the machine in a tiny dark room. Two foot pedals on the floor correspond to the operating pedals of the car. The driver's left hand is placed on a telegraph key, which closes the circuit to a tiny red lamp on a switchboard in front of him.

"By the light of the small globe he is required to manipulate a series of wires, sticking the ends into binding-posts and screwing down the tops to hold them. As each connection is made by the driver's right hand, another red globe lights and a tiny telltale light on the control board outside the booth flickers to record the fact. The telltale burns only when the man in the test booth has both feet and hands in the places assigned. After a few seconds the operator outside turns a switch to the high-frequency machine, and a brilliant blue spark leaps across a gap a few inches from the startled chauffeur's nose. Another and larger spark sputters within the glass-fronted cabinet of the machine and a third darts toward the hand resting on the telegraph key.

"The driver is instructed when anything happens to startle him, to remove hand and feet from the controls, step on another pedal and turn a switch with his right hand. As soon as the pedal is deprest and the switch turned the electrical discharge stops. The operator outside, armed with a stop-watch, records the time elapsing between the instant the test is started and the time the driver reacts properly. A written test is given to measure the applicant's intelligence, memory and capacity to observe things and follow simple directions. The test, patterned much along the lines of those given in the Army during the war, requires twelve minutes, and may be given to large classes of a hundred or more at a time or to individuals. 'We eliminate persons of weak mentality at the start through this test,' Dr. Snow explains. 'The examination is simple, showing whether the man has a normal mentality, can follow simple directions, solve very simple problems, can adjust himself to new situations, whether he can't learn simple things and whether he can pay attention when subjected to slight distractions.' The test problems include simple exercises in dividing lines into specified groupings of equal or unequal parts; simple problems of arithmetic; a memory test in which pictures of a dozen objects, including a house, man, girl, dog, hand, etc., are exhibited for ten seconds, and the driver is then required to write down the names of as many as he can remember.

"The third part of the examination is unusual. Thirteen objects are placed, according to a carefully worked-out scheme, on one table and the driver is instructed to transfer them to three smaller tables. One small table has a pan of water for a top, the second has a lighted candle in the center, and the third is built with legs askew so that it will only sustain light weights. The test is designed to show the subject's intelligence in picking light objects for the weak table, noncombustibles for the table with the candle and waterproof articles for the third. The objects used in the test include a bar of soap, a picture, book, lamp, pound box of butter, bottle of gasoline, a small can, box of eggs, bottle of ink, bottle of oil, sack of sugar, sack of flour, and a small bottle."

An additional test is being developed in which the driver is told to choose the quickest and safest route between two points. A large brass plate has a starting-point in the upper left-hand corner and a destination point in the lower right-hand section. Between the two run four curved and winding paths, cut through the brass. The first, and shortest path, is very narrow and each of the others is wider, the longest being the widest of all. Along the sides of the paths at intervals projections imitate other cars. The driver is given a brass pencil and told to trace the path by which he can reach the destination in the least time with the greatest safety. Each time his pencil touches the side of the path



Copyrighted by the Keystone View Company

CAN YOU BEAT THIS?

Hardly a scratch or dent evident on this car, neatly stood on its roof by a collision. Three women and a little boy who were in the car miraculously escaped serious injury.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY Springfield, Missouri

or one of the "cars" along the route he receives an electrical shock and an automatic counter records the "accident." An automatic clock likewise records the time of starting and the time of arrival. To quote again:

"While the clock and the counter are visible to the driver, most of the value of the test, according to Dr. Snow, lies in a moving roll of paper, which is passed under the plate by clockwork. The moving paper records the path of the pupil's pencil and, with the sheet advancing at a fixt speed, shows the time taken to traverse any section of the path.

"'The applicant does not need to be an intellectual heavyweight to pass these tests,' Dr. Snow says, 'but he must be able to carry out simple directions, recognize objects under unusual conditions, learn simple things, and have a normal memory. The person of very low intelligence is quickly discovered and eliminated.

"'Intelligence, however, is not the only qualification for a safe driver. A man may have a very alert mind and at the same time be naturally careless or reckless. These two failings are largely a matter of nature and training—or rather lack of training.

"'Even if a man is naturally careful he may lose his head in an emergency. To determine his presence of mind, he is told to operate the electrical board, which may give him an unexpected scare. The driver's quickness and steadiness under this test give an accurate estimate of his ability to meet the emergencies of modern street traffic. If a driver passes all three tests satisfactorily, he is presumed to be a safe and competent person to operate a taxicab.

"'While these tests have not yet been developed to the stage where they can be considered infallible, results of experiments already conducted indicate their value. When the tests made of drivers for one company were checked against the accident records of these men, it was found they tallied in more than 90 per cent. of all cases. Many changes in detail are being made in the tests before making them available for general use, but their correctness in principle has been established.'

"In addition to the special tests, Dr. Snow has also made an investigation of the accident records of 2,000 drivers to determine whether the fact that a man was single without dependents, married, or single with dependents, made any difference in his qualifications as a driver.

"The investigation disclosed that there was no difference in the records, upsetting the old belief that a married man was a steadier and more careful driver.

"An investigation is now being made from the accident records of 5,000 drivers to determine whether the belief of the taxicab owners that men of certain races think more quickly and make better drivers than men of more stolid races is in fact true. It represents the first study into racial characteristics in relation to mental equipment of chauffeurs."

A NEW ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE—Electric locomotives of a new type, that carry their own transformer stations and "step down" a high-voltage alternating current to a low-voltage direct current, are being installed on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and according to statements of William S. Murray, engineer in charge of electrification, promise to open a new era in motive power for railroads. We read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

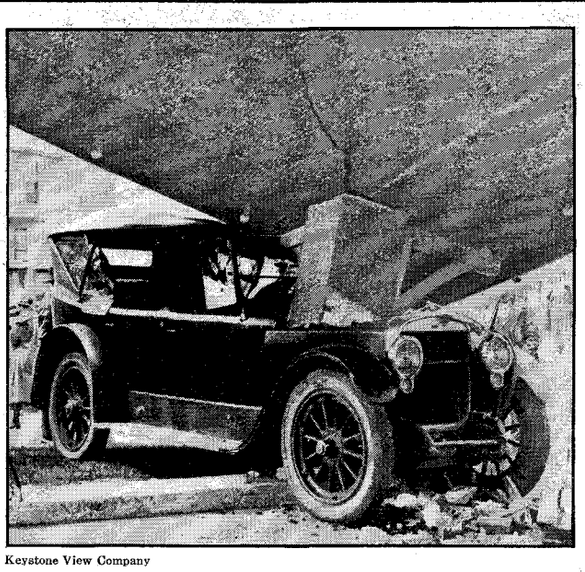
"One of the main obstacles in the way of complete electrification of railroads has been the wide difference in the requirements for transmission of electric current and for its best use. Electricity is most economically transmitted as alternating current of high voltage. It can be most efficiently and economically used as direct current at low voltage. Until the present time, electromotive engineering has had to be content with compromises. Less economical types of motors have had to be used, and railroads have had to maintain costly 'step-down' transformer stations along the right of way. The new locomotives carry their own transformers with them, and change 11,000 volt alternating current, which they take directly from the trolley wire, to lower-voltage direct current which is fed to their motors. Six of the new type of electric locomotives have been built by the General Electric Company for this railroad, and are being given a thorough test under working conditions. Four of them are used in regular train service, and two in yard service for switching purposes."

SOBER FACTS ABOUT TETRA-ETHYL LEAD

THE HAZARDS INCIDENT to the manufacture and use of tetra-ethyl lead, the new substance used to fit gasoline for high-compression motors, is discust from a chemist's view-point in *The Chemical Age* (New York). The writer believes that danger to the general public from the use of the compound is very remote, and that the hazards of manufacture can be wholly or partially eliminated by engineering and chemical ingenuity. The outcries in the public press are dismissed, whether justly or unjustly, as "hysteria, based upon deficient information." He writes:

"Research to increase the fuel economy of internal combustion engines assumed an engineering and a chemical phase, the former resulting in the development of a high-compression motor, smaller than those commonly used, which would cost less to build and operate, and the latter in the development of a compound which when added in small amounts would adapt the ordinary gasoline for use in the high-compression motor. These investigations were initiated by the research division of the General Motors Corporation, at Dayton, Ohio. With the cooperation of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., tetra-ethyl lead was arrived at as the successful agent to eliminate the 'knocking' of the high-compression motor by its addition to gasoline, and a commercial process was worked out for the manufacture of this compound, which altho known for seventy years, had remained a scientific curiosity.

"The preparation involved steps which introduced novel and difficult chemical engineering operations. The mixture of three parts of tetra-ethyl lead with one part of ethylene dibromide and a small amount of anilin oil constitutes the 'ethyl fluid' which, on addition to gasoline, produces the knockless fuel for high-compression motors, which is sold as high as three cents over ordinary gasoline. The General Motors Chemical Company, subsidiary of the General Motors Corporation, was engaged in the manufacture of containers and dispensers for ethyl fluid, and in cooperation with E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, was producing tetra-ethyl lead. With the publicity given this new agent by producers and vendors and the favorable comment of users of 'ethylized' gasoline, the optimistic estimates of consumption of the 'new' gasoline early were surpassed, with the result that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey allied itself with the General Motors Corporation in the form of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, capitalization $5,000,000, to take over the promotion and sale of ethyl fluid which has been



Keystone View Company

A "SURPRISE TEST" THAT BROUGHT DOWN THE HOUSE

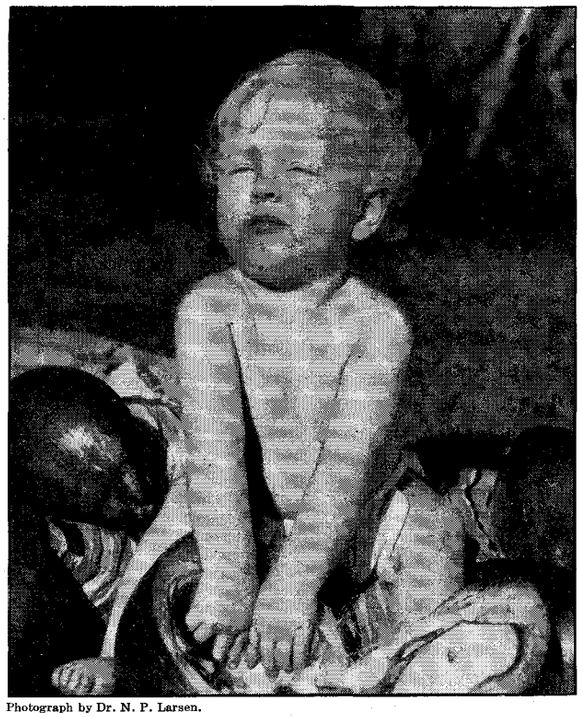
A Minneapolis woman hurrying to the filling station smashed into a pillar, breaking it off, and brought the roof down on top of her car, missing her by inches. This "surprise test" sent her to the hospital suffering from nervous shock.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

handled by the General Motors Chemical Company, and to continue its marketing policies.

"While the du Ponts and the General Motors Chemical Company were working along various lines to obtain an adequate supply of ethyl fluid, the Standard Oil laboratories were engaged for two years in perfecting a simplified manufacturing process, which was finally worked out successfully. A temporary plant employing the new process was installed by the company at the Bayway, New Jersey, refinery and began operation September 15, thus helping to meet the existing shortage of tetra-ethyl lead. It was during this development of a more efficient manufacturing process which would replace manual labor by automatic machinery and permit quantity production that fatalities occurred which induced the hysteria incident upon deficient information.

"Lead poisoning is associated with contact with this metal, is an occupational disease met with in electrolytic lead refineries, lead smelters, paint factories, storage-battery works and painting,



Photograph by Dr. N. P. Larsen.

"MORE!"

Nonette rifling another coconut and growing fat on it. This photograph was ordered from Hawaii by radio and came 5100 miles in eight days by steamer and air mail.

and is successfully handled by hygienic measures. It is an industrial hazard as distinguished from a menace to public health, which distinction is emphasized by the proportions of ethyl fluid in ethyl gasoline, viz., one part to 1,000 parts of gasoline, a proportion approximating one-tenth of one per cent. of the lead compound. Ethyl fluid, which contains 60-75 per cent. of tetra-ethyl lead, is not sold to the public. The Bureau of Mines divides the problems of the health hazard due to the use of tetra-ethyl lead into three parts as follows:

"1. The hazard in the manufacturing and handling of the concentrated tetra-ethyl lead. This hazard occurs in the manufacturing plant.

"2. The possible hazard in handling the ethyl gasoline. This possible hazard may affect those handling ethyl gasoline.

"3. The possible hazard due to the exhaust gases from automobiles using ethyl gasoline. This possible hazard concerns the entire public.

"Investigation of the first and second parts is in process, while the third has occupied the Bureau for more than ten months with indication of the seeming remoteness of any danger of undue lead accumulation in the streets through the discharging of scale from automobile motors.

"While the fatalities are greatly to be regretted, engineering and chemical ingenuity can be depended upon to correct and improve the conditions. If authoritative information had displaced the sensational publicity, less precipitate action on the part of several municipal bodies could have been expected."

COCONUT MILK FOR BABIES

THAT THE PULP OF THE YOUNG COCONUT contains all of the constituents of the human mother's milk, and perhaps in the tropics may be made to take the place of the mother, was asserted at a recent gathering of the Pan-Pacific Science Council, we learn from the Honolulu *Advertiser*. The announcement was made by Dr. N. P. Larsen of the Queen's Hospital, the first to secure exact knowledge as to the chemical constituents of the milk and pulp. It developed during the meeting that there were Hawaiians present who had been weaned on coconut pulp and milk, but it is believed that the announcement to the council is the first to be made of the actual chemical constituents. We read:

"Alexander Hume Ford, director of the Pan-Pacific Union, introduced Dr. Larsen, stating that he had spent an hour with him comparing notes on the possibility of using a combination of coconut and water-buffalo milk as the ideal and perfect milk for infants. He stated that he had asked Dr. Larsen to tell the scientists the story he had told him over a pile of young coconuts in the doctor's laboratory at the hospital."

Dr. Larsen said:

"Mr. Ford is most enthusiastic, but as a medical man and one interested in science, I feel all statements should be made with caution and wait to be proven.

"Some time ago we had a baby brought to the hospital from Fanning Island, where the dress is made from coconut fiber and the houses are on stilts. Once in six months or a year a boat stops there.

"This baby was brought from New Zealand, where it was born. It was an incubator baby. Both parents were so ill that they could not be taken on, so were dumped off at Fanning Island. There was nothing for the baby to eat, and finally the father suggested that it be given to the natives to feed as they feed their babies. They got a green coconut and scraped out the pulp and fed it to the baby. We tried to get the mother to admit that the baby had had something else to eat besides the coconut, but she said it had had absolutely nothing. There was nothing else for it to eat. All the food the whites had to eat was coconuts, rice and fish.

"The old Hawaiians say that they used to use the coconut for food for babies. You can't bring a child up on coconut water alone, but have to have the coconut pulp. Then, we had the pulp analyzed. It was surprizing how it compared with mother's milk. It had all the elements. Another thing that is interesting is that the coconut pulp contains about 3 per cent. sugar. Mother's milk contains from 4 to 7—but we find that the coconut water contains a little over 5 per cent. In questioning the mother we found that she fed the baby coconut pulp and in between times, as there was no water for the baby to drink, she fed it coconut water. This brought up the sugar content to mother's milk. The protein content is a little low, but perhaps the child didn't need that. We found also that the fat content was low. There are various theories on how much fat a baby needs in milk. Here we had a child that undoubtedly was brought up on low fats.

"Here we have a city where I think perhaps every one of us has coconut trees in the yard. We are wasting the coconuts. I have thrown away any number. We can use some for cake, give some away, etc., but we can't use the number that are here, and we have babies who actually need milk. This coconut water is absolutely sterile. We have had tests made of it. There is no question that babies can take it, no question that it is sterile, no question that it is nourishing.

"After we have tried this out a few months on babies that can not take milk, then we have found something new. And if this is true, we can perhaps make a useful thing out of something which here in the islands we have wasted year out and year in.

"One other thing Mr. Ford brought us. When I was telling him about this food that had all the ingredients that could feed a baby but was low in fat, he said that the water-buffalo milk has lots of fat. There then is a milk that we could develop with 15 per cent. fat, dilute it with coconut milk, and we have a good food. Another thing—the water-buffalo is immune from tuberculosis. We have got then the water-buffalo fat in milk that can not contain tuberculosis germs, and we have a coconut milk that is pure, and combining the two we have a food that is perfect, and we produce the Pan-Pacific race, which is greater than any other race."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TEN YEARS OF SAD STORIES

CONRAD BERCOVICI has the largest number of "three-starred" short stories to his credit out of a huge list of American stories tabulated by Mr. Edward J. O'Brien. This sorting and sifting with appraisals of good, better, best, and a lot of chaff, is the annual work of Mr. O'Brien, who now celebrates his ten years of effort. His energy seems unabated underneath the impact of all these fictional assaults from our multi-colored magazines; but he lays down the pen this year wondering why "the American short story is so sad." That, however, is his generalized reflection after so much reading and so many tabulations of magazines and authors, the extent of which covers two pages in the Boston *Transcript* (December 6). To place Mr. Bercovici in any permanent class would require a report on his ten-year output as Mr. O'Brien has recorded his past year's. But the next successful short-story writer in this list is Wilbur Daniel Steele, with four tales to his credit. Charles Caldwell Dobie, Elsie Singmaster and Edith Wharton have each three, while a list of thirteen names carries a credit of two each. There are 134 titles in the whole honor list representing work which unites "genuine substance and artistic form in a closely woven pattern with such sincerity that these stories may fairly claim a position in American literature." The one-star and two-star stories bring the list of fictional entertainment up to a quite formidable bulk. There were twenty-two periodicals coming within the scope of Mr. O'Brien's examination, whose output between October, 1923, and September, 1924, he employs in his task. Mr. O'Brien presents two tables showing periodicals "which have published an average of 15 per cent. or more of distinctive stories." Of course we are to bear in mind that this is one man's judgment, tho he has been training for ten years. The widely read *Saturday Evening Post*, he tells us, "published forty-two distinctive short stories out of 340 stories, an average of 12 per cent." Here are the tables:

By Percentage

1.	*Century Magazine*	100
2.	*Transatlantic Review*	100
3.	*Dial*	100
4.	*Midland*	95
5.	*Harper's Magazine*	92
6.	*Atlantic Monthly*	92
7.	*Stratford Monthly*	75
8.	*Scribner's Magazine*	60
9.	*Pictorial Review*	59
10.	*Catholic World*	48
11.	*Cosmopolitan*	34
12.	*Hearst's International*	29
13.	*Harper's Bazar*	28
14.	*Everybody's Magazine*	27
15.	*Collier's Weekly*	25
16.	*Chicago Tribune* (Syndicate Service)	25
17.	*New York Tribune*	25
18.	*Woman's Home Companion*	24
19.	*Ladies' Home Journal*	23
20.	*Good Housekeeping*	19
21.	*Red Book Magazine*	17
22.	*Delineator*	16

By Number

1.	*Cosmopolitan*	40
2.	*Collier's Weekly*	38
3.	*Harper's Magazine*	36
4.	*Century Magazine*	32
5.	*Hearst's International*	27
6.	*Pictorial Review*	26
7.	*Scribner's Magazine*	24
8.	*Everybody's Magazine*	24
9.	*Atlantic Monthly*	22
10.	*Transatlantic Review*	21
11.	*Red Book Magazine*	20
12.	*Midland*	19
13.	*Catholic World*	14
14.	*Woman's Home Companion*	14
15.	*Ladies' Home Journal*	14
16.	*Chicago Tribune* (Syndicate Service)	13
17.	*New York Tribune*	13
18.	*Good Housekeeping*	11
19.	*Stratford Monthly*	9
20.	*Dial*	8
21.	*Harper's Bazar*	8
22.	*Delineator*	5

Surveying the whole ten years of American short-story writing, Mr. O'Brien discovers a universal sadness. He does not look for any one human quality. Instead his task is to disengage "the essential human qualities in our contemporary fiction, which, when chronicled conscientiously by our literary artists, may fairly be called a criticism of life." But this is the result: "It is sad in its subject matter, even when it professes to be gay. Its gaiety is defiant and a little shamefaced. It laughs to keep up its courage and is on the defensive." Why?

"It is because it is written to satisfy prisoned emotions. It is written to heal the writer, and the writer is sad. I am not speaking of the commercial product which crowds all our periodicals. That is written for money, and its emotion is false. But the story whose emotion is genuine, or has genuine elements, is sad. The stories which I have been reprinting for the past ten years have usually been sad.

"I have not chosen them for their sadness, and I have searched untiringly for stories that had joy, but I have seldom found them. Prisoned emotions have shaped the American short story to the realism of unwilling acceptance or to the romanticism of escape. We are a people who feel trapt and who are afraid, who try to run away and who weep over it all. Or we train ourselves to a fixt and rigid smile and a false heartiness bounded by trivialities.

"We talk about motor-cars or housekeeping appliances to hide from each other and from ourselves what we all feel that we have missed. But I have seen our faces off guard in street-cars, and when they are not dreaming of eager escapes, they are sadder than any European faces, yet when they look up, they all pretend to be happy, and you and I accept the pretense to save our own faces, and turn to business and speed for compensation.

"What is it that has trapt us? Nothing can trap a nation except fear of physical weakness. We are not physically weak. Therefore, we are afraid. Then what are we afraid of? We are afraid of ourselves, afraid to be ourselves, afraid to be different.

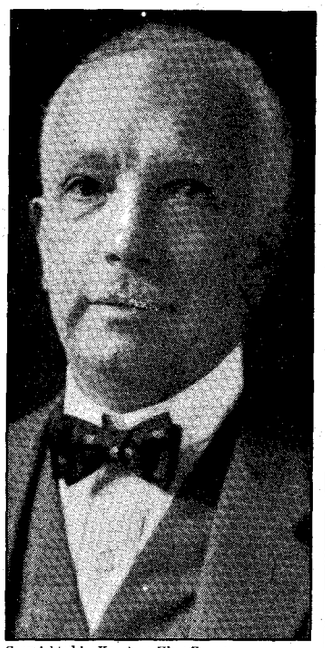
"The pioneer was not afraid to be different. Those who came on the *Mayflower*, came to be different. The immigrant was not afraid to be different. He came to be different also. Both dared everything. Then why can not we all dare to be different from each other? Is it so terrible a misfortune? Can not we build a democracy upon differences, or do we huddle together and conform and try to be alike because we are afraid? America began on fears, after the first act of courage which separated the Pilgrims from Europe. The Pilgrims were afraid of Indians, so much afraid that when they discovered that their fears were unfounded, they instituted Thanksgiving Day.

"Can't we trust ourselves to live? Must we fear each new man who is different? Must we 'Americanize' him by stripping him naked? Or shall we Americanize ourselves first by tolerating and then accepting the gifts that he brings us? If we can accept the truth of an immigrant or an artist, the artist and the immigrant will not suffer from his deadly funk. Stop humiliating the immigrant and the artist, and with their aid we may begin to discover America. For Columbus was only a prophet and not a discoverer, and the America we may build is well worth discovery."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AN OPERA WITHOUT LOVE INTEREST

NEW YORK IS TALKING ABOUT JAZZ OPERA and jazz ballet; but something that appears to be quite as innovating has been written by Richard Strauss and produced in Dresden. It is an opera called "Intermezzo," whose departure from precedent is in the story and not in the music. Strauss is Strauss as usual, but his domestic revelations embodied in the "Sinfonia Domestica" seem to have gone a step further. He takes an episode out of his personal family life, and has the satisfaction of seeing himself react it on the lyric stage. Even the actor who impersonates him was sought in a man who bore him as close a personal resemblance as possible. The first performance took place on November 4; the correspondent of the London *Times* gives us an account of the libretto:



Copyrighted by Keystone View Company

RICHARD STRAUSS

Who has dramatized an episode in his domestic history, and found an *alter ego* to impersonate himself.

"Strauss has himself revealed in an introduction to the score the fact that he had essayed a new departure by deserting the old love tales and murder tragedies for an opera akin to modern comedy, the text being a running dialog, and the musical style appropriately chosen. That in one respect 'Intermezzo' sets a new fashion is indisputable, for not only is the plot built upon a humorous episode which actually occurred in the earlier married life of the composer, but he, his wife and son, and several of his old acquaintances, disguised under transparent pseudonyms, are themselves the characters in the opera.

"Yesterday, at the dress rehearsal, when the curtain rose for the first scene it was possible to witness the unique spectacle of a composer gazing with unconcealed amusement from the stalls at a brilliant reproduction of his own features (*circa* 1906) in the 'make-up' of *Hofkapellmeister Storch*, a conductor of operas, who is discovered packing on the eve of a departure to fulfil professional engagements in Vienna, in the hall of a country home that bears an uncanny resemblance to the Strauss villa in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. There is a human picture of the *Hofkapellmeister* and *Christine*, his wife, before a sledge carries him away and he is lost to view.

"The second scene is a toboggan run. A collision takes place, as the result of which a young 'Baron' is able to introduce himself to *Christine* as the son of an old acquaintance. His society, she finds, whiles the time away. Another scene, and the two are dancing happily by the bank of the Grundelsee. Unfortunately the 'Baron' asks for a 'little loan' of 1,000 marks, which caused *Christine* to tell him very forcibly what she thinks of him. In the middle of this harangue a letter arrives for the *Hofkapellmeister*. It is signed by 'Mize Meier,' and couched in disconcertingly tender language. *Christine*, without more ado, concludes the worst. A furious telegram is dispatched after *Robert*, the erring husband, and a solicitor consulted as to an action for divorce.

"The second and final act opens in Vienna. The *Justizrat*, the *Kammersänger*—in whom the critics recognize Knupfer, regretting that he is no longer alive to sing the part—the stout *Kommerzienrat*, *Kapellmeister Stroh*, and *Hofkapellmeister Storch* are merely playing at 'skat'—the card game, it may be remarked, to which *Kapellmeister Strauss* is most passionately devoted. *Robert*, the *Hofkapellmeister*, is being teased, half in earnest, half in fun, about his wife. Suddenly her telegram arrives. *Robert*, who has never heard of 'Mize Meier,' is at his wits' end until his colleague *Stroh* confesses how he had once taken supper with that 'little lady,' who has evidently confused their names.

"Not wishing to break his engagement at Vienna, *Robert* hurriedly wires to *Christine*. But in vain; she continues to pack her things at the country home. Remonstrations are all unavailing until *Robert* virtually compels *Stroh* to visit and convince her. This done, *Christine* joyfully awaits her husband's homecoming. At the close, however, there has to be a violent explosion of *Robert's* wrath before reconciliation and a warm embrace. We take leave of *Robert* chanting the words 'This is what one calls a truly happy marriage,' with all the force that comes from deep conviction.

"The performance was received with the utmost enthusiasm, many critics declaring that 'Intermezzo' may be considered to rank among Strauss's greatest achievements. Herr Fritz Busch, of the Dresden State Opera, conducted with great success, and Frau Lotte Lehmann played the part of *Christine* with her customary distinction."

AMERICAN BOOKS IN FRANCE

DOES ANY AMERICAN NEWSPAPER publish a weekly page of news exclusively French? This is what the Paris *Figaro* does for American topics—literary, political, humane. But the page does not meet the approval of one of our literary expatriates, Lewis Galantiere, who up to recently furnished a weekly letter to the New York *Herald Tribune*. Writing in *The American Mercury* he has recently called the section an "inane and inconsequential publication," thereby arousing the fighting spirit of a *Figaro* writer, a former officer of the French "Blue Devils," who resents hearing this page to which he frequently contributes called "empty and without importance." Mr. Maurice Bourgeois, who is here referred to, is a student of American affairs, besides contributing to literature and the drama; and he politely retorts that he does not "find the complaints of our distinguished confrère at all justified." Many French readers are taking an active interest in American books, and Mr. Bourgeois asks if "Americans know our French literature much better than the French know the American." In recent months, Mr. Bourgeois declares, "French authors who have contrived literary exchanges between France and the United States, have given further fresh and lasting instances of their activity and competence":

"As proof I only need to cite the first-class study which Leon Bazalgette has just made of the illustrious American author

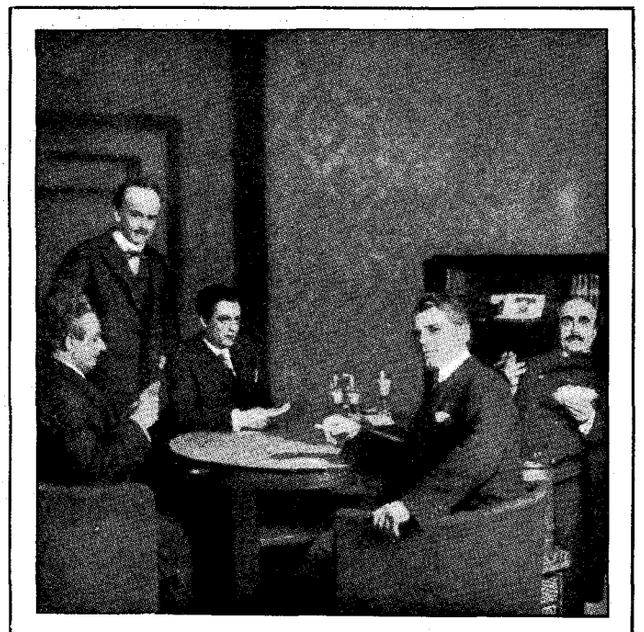
STRAUSS'S OPERATIC SELF

A singer was found to duplicate the physical presentment of the composer in 1906. The lady representing Frau Strauss in this scene from "Intermezzo" is Lotte Lehmann.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

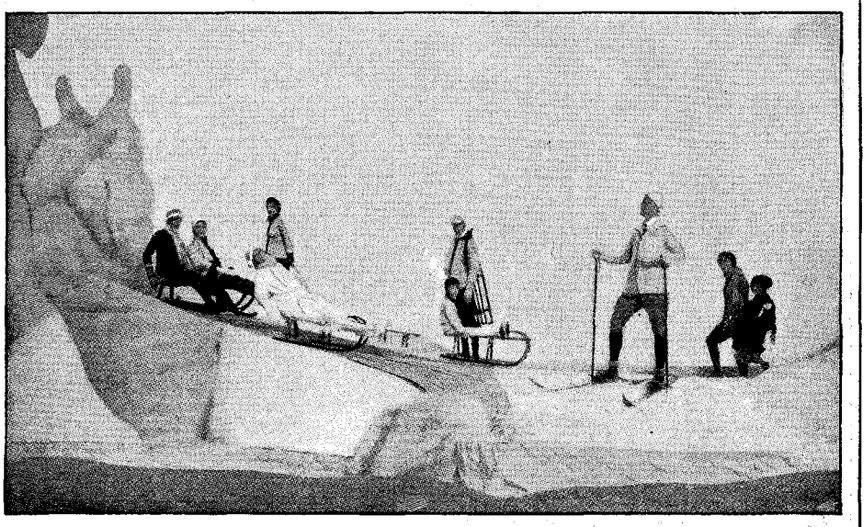
Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862), whose 'Désobeir' (To Disobey) he had previously translated. He was a great 'discoverer' of American literature, a biographer and a translator of the poet Walt Whitman whom he imposed even on his own compatriots (it is Harriet Monroe who writes thus in the preface to 'The New Poetry'). Also the translator of the prose-writer Francis Grierson, Bazalgette has drawn an unforgetable portrait of the rural Alceste of Concord. In truth, this consumptive, contemplative, refractory and outspoken Thoreau (sprung from people of the Island of Jersey) was a curious figure. In him the intellectual life had completely supplanted the sensual life. He was in turn pedagog, land-surveyor, gardener, farmer, house-painter, carpenter, mason, day laborer, pencil and sandpaper manufacturer, author and poet-aster. Thanks to these gifts of incomparable intuition, the biographer has in this instance entirely identified himself with his subject (does he not go to the point of imagining the thoughts and sentiments of Thoreau reposing in his grave?) Written with love and humor, on the lyrical plan, which excludes neither slang nor a racy style, nor that malicious playful witticism which is the earmark of the Normans—of Normans like Henry Thoreau and like Leon Bazalgette—this book, timely and like a tonic, expresses 'a famous and substantial life.' . . . It is, if I dare say so, a book which has a good odor.

"The same perfume of robust health is exhaled from 'Mon Antonia' [My Antonia] by Miss Willa Cather. This has been excellently translated by M. Victor Llona (to whom we already owe the first French versions of Ambrose Bierce and W. H. Hudson, and who is about to publish a fantastic tale entitled 'Bootleggers, or the Bacchic Contraband' concerning the smuggling of whisky into the United States.) A history rather than a romance, a poem rather than a history, 'My Antonia'—whose author wrote 'O Pionniers' [O Pioneers] but a short while ago—proceeds also from the Whitman inspiration. It is the profoundly human, deeply touching story of the life of Czech immigrants (we would call them Czecho-Slovaks to-day)—and others—in the wilds of Nebraska and of the magnificently symbolical rise of a humble daughter of the soil, more energetic perhaps than virtuous, toward material comforts and domestic felicity.



A GAME OF "SKAT"

Sufficiently unlike any of our operatic memories, appears in Act II of Strauss's new autobiographical opera, "Intermezzo."



WINTER SPORTS IN OPERA

A scene which produces a collision and introduces the "villain" who, failing in his "touch," disrupts temporarily the musical household. It is in Strauss's "Intermezzo."

"Of an entirely different character, but none the less pathetic, is the work of Henry K. Marks, 'Lame de Fond' (Undertow). This was unusually well translated by our collaborator Mme. Aline Caro-Delvaille. If 'My Antonia' makes one think of Turgenev, the intensely alive and poignant narrative of Henry K. Marks plunges one into still more somber abysses than the deep waters described by Gorky, Dostoievski or Artzybacheff. This history of a father who is a satanic brute, of a terrorized mother, of a son who is a morphin fiend, and of a daughter who is a street-walker, is not without force, but also not without monotony in its very sadness. Was it by design that Henry K. Marks put as the scene of action a German-American center? I can not believe—as M. René Boylesve seems inclined to think in his fine preface which he wrote for the book—that 'Lame de Fond' is anything but the study of a pathological case. As is our Pierre Dominique the author of 'Notre Dame de la Sagesse'—Our Lady of Wisdom—so Henry K. Marks is a psychiatrist by profession. The history of the Volmer family seems clearly to me to savor of what Dr. Joseph Collins, the observing psychoanalyst of American literature, terms 'the literary clinic' in the New York *Bookman*."

So far Mr. Bourgeois discusses only recent publications, but he goes on to uncover a wide background of American participation in French reading:

"After 'Le Rire dans le Brouillard' (Smiles in the Fog) by Maurice Dekobra—which only groups the humorists—and while awaiting the great anthology of American literature which Prof. Charles Cestre is preparing, Mme. Eve Paul-Margueritte has assembled a very judicious choice of American novels. Besides the Washington Irving classic, which she names 'Rip, L'Homme Qui Dormit Vingt Ans' (Rip, The Man Who Slept Twenty Years), one finds among them Henry James (of whom the publisher Plon announces a practically complete translation), O. Henry, two of whose books have already been 'put into French' excellently by Maurice Beerblock, and also authors less known to us, such as Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Fitz-James O'Brien, Frank R. Stockton and Richard Harding Davis. Vincent O'Sullivan (himself an American novelist, poet and dramatic author, as well as being a former professor at the University of Rennes and a collaborator of our *Mercure de France*) has written a vivid preface and some too brief biographical sketches for this collection. They contain, besides some just and striking remarks, such as, for instance, that the heavy, vulgar, common and often banal English of Jack London gains through being translated; or again, that Bret Harte deserves to be better known in Europe, certain statements which are infinitely more disputable, like 'Paul Bourget is the author who most resembles Henry James.' With regard to the translations of Mme. Eve Paul-Margueritte, I will say simply that the talent of the French novelist who has translated Oppenheim, Bram Stoker and Thomas Hardy, is for us a sure guaranty of their quality."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CROSS-WORDS IN LATIN

IF YOU CAN'T DRIVE THE BOYS to Latin, you may draw them by the cross-word puzzle. Trust Boston to put a really cultural application to any consuming fad. Mr. John K. Colby, teacher of Latin in the Milton Academy, in the environs of Boston, has devised a puzzle that has set the pupils into a frenzy of competition to discover words; and the extension of the exercise, he thinks, will furnish an added zest to the study of the dead language. The Boston *Herald* prints the story and prefixes its account with the telegraphic dispatch from New York that "the Pacific liner *Ebro* carried a consignment of 5,000 cross-word puzzles aboard to-day when she sailed for South American ports." Will the puzzle vie in ubiquity with "Yes, We Have No Bananas"? But as to the particular kind of rash that has broken out in Milton:

JOHN K. COLBY

Head of the Latin Department of Milton Academy, who drew on the dead language for his puzzle.

"For several days professors in the various courses have been at a loss to account for the assiduity with which their pupils were delving into huge books during class hour. A little scouting and the trail led to the classrooms of John K. Colby, head of the Latin department. There, spread over a blackboard for several feet, was a design of numbered squares with the historic 'S. P. Q. R.' worked into the center. The mystery was solved! The cross-word puzzle had come into its own.

"The success of Mr. Colby's venture first became evident in the mathematics department, where active interest suddenly developed for sines, cube roots, and quadratics, was soon traced to an unprecedented thirst for synonyms, antonyms and mythological lore, but all in Latin. The next appearance of the puzzles will probably be in the classes of Frederick Osgood, head of the French department.

"The initials 'S. P. Q. R.,' around which Mr. Colby's puzzle is built, stand for 'Senatus Populusque Romanus,' or translated, 'The Senate and the Roman People.' It is the motto of ancient Rome, and is still used there, even on street-cars, to denote State ownership, much as 'U. S. A.' is used in this country. He did not confine himself to words in common usage, and terms of grammar, but went into the realms of history and mythology for some of his stickers.

"When seen by a *Herald* reporter, Mr. Colby was much elated at the unlooked-for success of his scheme. The boys had taken to the idea from the start, and spent entire study periods over huge lexicons in search of clues for the solution. While difficult of solution, the puzzle was not at all unfair, proper names being drawn from books used in the Latin courses."

Mr. Colby does not contemplate giving a course in cross-word puzzles "such as they do in at least one university." But he means to stimulate his boys into the construction as well as solution of cross-word puzzles. One such has already been forthcoming:

"The puzzle referred to by Mr. Colby as having been made up by one of the boys, was the work of a 16-year-old boy in the second form, Samuel L. Batchelder of Medford. While it contains but 39 definitions and is not as hard as that given his pupils by Mr. Colby, it would give any of our fervent puzzle devotees a hectic, sleepless night.

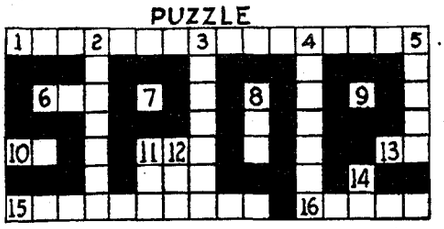
"There is no doubt of the popularity among the pupils at Milton of this new method of learning Latin, and according to Mr. Colby they do learn from it, not only greatly increasing their vocabularies, but by a wise choice of words they are familiarized with needed things, and also form the habit of going to books for reference. While the *Herald* man was with Mr. Colby, three boys came in desiring to borrow 'Virgils' and other books for solution, and answers so far turned in have been very accurate for the most part. One boy titled his solution 'The Milton Academy Latin Terror.'"

John Walker Harrington, in the New York *Herald Tribune*, opens the door wider on "the verbal avalanche" which has descended upon us:

"In the news columns of the newspapers in the last week the spread of the latest of intellectual diversions is everywhere proclaimed. The University of Kentucky has established a cross-word course in its department of engineering. Ministers are making their congregations remember texts by displaying the verses on huge screens in the form of the newest brain-twister. There are cross-word tournaments and contests, and many a standard game is taking a back seat in this holiday season.

"All the suburbs are thrall to the joy of the illusive square. The suburbanite has forgotten his bridge whist for the nonce. The commuter, as he fares to his urban calling, buries himself in his newspaper, pencil in hand, more intent on recalling that 'kine' means cows than in anything else in the universe. No wonder that the brakemen, who once throve so well by providing lapboards and cards for the smoking-cars, are now lamenting over the loss of 'argent largess.'"

PUZZLE



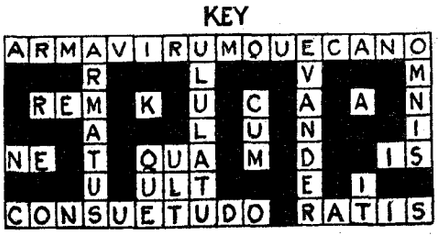
HORIZONTAL

1—First three words of a famous Latin poem.
6—Most used noun in Latin.
7—Abbreviation for first day of the month.
9—Synonym for ab.
10—Word used to ask questions.
13—Synonym for hic.
15—Custom, habit.
16—A small boat.

VERTICAL

2—One of the principal parts of verb to arm.
3—Warwhoop.
4—A king in Italy in Book 8 of Virgil.
5—Synonym for totus.
8—Preposition used with ablative of manner.
11—Enclitic word and.
12—Abbreviation for last.
14—Synonym for proficiscitur.

KEY



THE CROSS-WORD PUZZLE IN LATIN

THE COVER—One of the many representations of the Madonna and Child is offered at this particular season under the title "The Christmas Child." It is by Gianpietrino, an Italian master of the school of Milan, who lived at the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was an imitator of Leonardo da Vinci, as the character of the Madonna's face very readily suggests. This lovely representation of the Christ Child is the property of Mr. C. C. Stillman, who has loaned it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where it now hangs. The Madonna is drest in a red gown and a green cloak lined with orange. She holds the child, who plays with a red apple. Her brown hair is loose, and she tilts her head to the left. The elusive smile on her face is similar to that which adds mystery to the paintings of the greater master. There are trees in the background and distant blue mountains, tho the landscape is not particularly characteristic so as to enable one to fix its locality.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

HOME-MADE THUGS

THIEVES, MURDERERS, BOOTLEGGERS, hijackers and others of the motley crew of crime do not come out of law-abiding homes, and the prevalence of crime and criminal tendencies in youth, finds a Brooklyn grand jury, is an indictment of the domestic hearth. The adult generation has sought by various arguments to lay the responsibility for the waywardness of youth on the war, on the rapid developments of science which have increased leisure and the opportunities for wordly pleasure, on woman's sudden access to freedom, on any argument that was handy. But it is the older generation itself, we are told more and more often now, which is responsible for the ills it attributes to youth. Parents have shirked their responsibilities by ignoring the spiritual welfare of the children, says the Brooklyn grand jury in its presentment to County Judge Vause. Business and pleasure pursuits of parents have deprived their children of the right of loving companionship. "Others by their own defiance of law have taught their children defiance of law. Law-breaking homes do not produce law-abiding children. Law-breaking breeds law-breaking." As we quote it from the press, the presentment goes on:

"An alarming number of children in Brooklyn are growing up with no religious training whatever. A prominent jurist (Judge B. J. Humphrey) recently declared that in his twenty years on the bench he could recall but one of the thousands of criminals brought before him who had had a Sunday-school training. If this record is to be accepted at its face value, it means that the arch enemies of crime are our religious institutions of whatever creed.

"What are the remedies? We are convinced that the most essential is a revaluation of religious influence in the home. The perfect home is that which trains its sons and daughters not only in body and mind, but also in the spirit. We believe the people of Brooklyn must set for themselves a new standard of fealty and devotion to church and synagog. Let us not send our children to them but go with them and show them that we believe the things we want them to learn are worth while.

"Let us see to it that our children shall have learned the Golden Rule rather than the rule of greed. Let us see to it that they have a square deal. Join the children in their amusement seeking, and insist that their conception of life shall not be corrupted by vicious movies and filthy books.

"Gunmen, thugs and bootleggers are not made in a day. They are the product of homes where laxity and indifference reigned. The criminals of to-morrow are in our homes and schools and on our streets to-day, impressionable, eager to learn, looking for a hero to worship and a gang to join."

There is no lack of evidence to prove the indictment of the Brooklyn grand jury. Albert B. Hines, director of the Boys' Club, New York, asserts that 80 per cent. of the crime in this country is committed by men or boys who have had no religious training. In Brooklyn, he finds, there are only 30,000 boys under religious influence. As he is quoted by Mabel Abbott in the New York *World*, Mr. Hines declares, in common with the Brooklyn grand jury, that—

"The home as a source of spiritual culture, education and moral training is not functioning. The boy is turned out on the street for his pleasure. Every boy has about 4,000 hours a year when he is awake. One thousand of these are spent in school, leaving him, perhaps, 2,500 hours to spend on the street.

"To find out what the actual influences of the street are, I made a study some years ago of our neighborhood, with the help of a lot of the older boys in the club. We observed the boys on certain blocks on a week-day afternoon, in the evening, and on a Sunday afternoon. We found that 24 per cent. of the boys on the week-day afternoon were doing things that were actual violations of law, such as throwing stones at windows, shooting craps, stealing, building fires, etc., and that 50 per cent. were doing things that were destructive to moral character or dangerous to their lives.

"One group we found in a morgue wagon on the East River playing 'banker and broker.' At night they were congregated in groups in hallways, on corners, in poolrooms and motion-picture houses. We had about 200 in the Boys' Club, but the poolrooms had a lot more. On Sunday afternoon we found settlements, clubs and churches closed, but the poolrooms and so-called 'social clubs' were not. We found 100 per cent. increase in gambling and 85 per cent. increase in fighting."

To emphasize the careless attitude of some parents and, in a few cases, their utter disregard for the welfare of their children, Judge George C. Appell, of the Westchester County Juvenile Court, New York, gives some striking evidence. To a Yonkers *Herald* reporter he cited the case of a little fourteen-year-old girl who was unfortunate enough to have been thrown in contact with the lowest types of man. She finally came under the eyes of authority, and was brought into court, her mother with her. When the conditions under which her child was living were made known to her, the mother said "Well, she's got to know some time in her life how rotten men are. Why not let her know it now?" While such an extreme case is fortunately rare, we are told, there

THE QUEST ETERNAL

By Margaret Widdemer

WHERE go ye, singing angel-bands all robed in red and gold,
Hurrying in starry crowds along the snow-filled sky?
What seek ye, on this winter night, singing in the cold?
"*We seek the Lord Christ Jesus in His lowly cattle-fold,*
We sing of His white peace on earth, that shall not ever die."

Where go ye, Kings of Orient in silk and gold and vair,
Pacing on your milk-white camels through the little town?
What look ye for more marvelous than all earth's gifts ye bear?
"*The Child most great and glorious, the Child most pure and fair!*
We ride to find His stable floor and there kneel down."

Where go ye, simple shepherds all who haste so fast by night,
Leaving these your flocks and herds to wander as they will?
What thing can be more beautiful than this Star's perfect light?
"*Nay this fair Star but leads us to the World's most perfect Light;*
We seek the radiant Son of God past starry vale and hill."

Where go ye, all ye weary folk so wise in this world's lore,
Hasting past your city streets so bright and wide and far?
What thing can be more glad than these, the joys ye knew before?
"*O Love that lives and Christ that lives, our God that we adore!*
The Joy that lives forever we have found who find His Star!"

—*Good Housekeeping* (New York).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

are hundreds no less pitiable. Frequently girls break down when the full knowledge and understanding of what they have done dawns on them in court. One wailed, "Oh, if my mother had only told me all this!" In a series of character tests prepared and reported by Paul F. Voelker in "The Function of Ideals in Social Education," and referred to in an article by William G. Shepherd, reviewed in these pages in the issue of March 15, the group which ranked the lowest "is made up of boys who do not seem to have the advantages of good home training, and whose public-school training is not designed to improve them in trustworthiness." The score made by this group was 42.1 per cent., while the highest score, 82.3 per cent., was made by a Boy Scout group which had been in training two years, thus exemplifying the possibilities of moral training. Boy Scouts in training six months made 80.4 per cent., and a private school group made 78.2 per cent., whereas the score of a public-school group was only 56.8 per cent, a distressingly low mark.

The parental neglect is not counterbalanced by any actual moral training in the public schools. Here, too, the "buck" is passed on. For some years, we are told, Dr. William J. Cox, rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, has been studying the relation between crime statistics and ethical instruction given in public schools of various American cities. In nine States, he finds, the very name of God may not be mentioned in the public schools, "but anything about any religion under the sun except Christianity is permitted to be taught." He found that in Chicago in the five years up to 1915, out of 55,000 persons below the age of sixteen who had passed through the hands of the police, fewer than one-sixth had even heard of the Ten Commandments. In a New York high school with 1,985 pupils, when a test case was given and they were told to write anything they knew at all about the Ten Commandments, only 434 were able to write anything. Several graduates of the Newark, New Jersey, high school informed him that they were preparing to become teachers of Socialism, and confessed that they had never heard of the Ten Commandments. As a result of the staggering conditions he encountered, Dr. Cox suggests a twentieth-century use of the Ten Commandments. It would be in the form of a pledge of allegiance to be taken by all school children. His proposal, which is said to have received the indorsement of several Catholic clergyman, Jewish rabbis and Protestant ministers before whom it had been placed, appears thus in *The Reformed Church Messenger:*

"I would have all school children taught to subscribe allegiance to *the law of right belief* underlying the First Commandment. The Second Commandment indicates the law of *the right to worship*, freely and joyously. The Third Commandment would ask a pledge for *reverence for God, for our institutions, for the law, for old age, and for holy things.* The Fourth Commandment requires a pledge *for work and for rest* as a sacred obligation, aside from its religious stipulation. The Fifth Commandment would ask *obedience to authority, parental and governmental.* The Sixth Commandment would require *no murder* to be done. If children could be made to realize early the seriousness of killing, we would not have 12,000 murders in the United States in one year, 55,000 suicides, 38,000 persons killed by automobiles, and hundreds of thousands killed by carelessness and injury. Children must be taught self-control. Only recently I visited a hospital and found a girl there who lay paralyzed from the waist down by the bullet from the pistol of a man who had wanted to marry her.

"The Seventh Commandment would require *a pledge for purity.* In visiting schools during recess periods I heard more foul speech from the mouths of little ones than I had ever heard anywhere else in all my life. Children should be taught purity in living, in books, in moving-pictures, in marriage and in love. The Eighth Commandment *asks for honesty.* In one year in this country $3,246,000,000 is taken by dishonest means, through defalcation, fraud, stealing and banditry. The Ninth Commandment should emphasize *truth.* Teach a child to be truthful as well as honest and you will stop slander, lying, false representation and bad advertising. Finally, teach *contentment,* not to the caste system, but to one's duty wherever one finds it."

THE CHURCH NEGLECTING SOULS

THE DEPLORABLE AND TRAGIC RESULT of institutionalism in the Christian Church has been to divert it from its normal function of recreating souls, says Bishop James E. Freeman, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Washington. It has, he charges, "shifted the emphasis from a concern for souls to a concern for bodies." In view of the great number of social and sociological activities in which the church in America is everywhere branching out, Bishop Freeman's warning must be taken with the seriousness which his long experience warrants. We are all familiar with the attention the Church is giving to physical recreation, to community enterprise, even to business. Lately some churches have begun to function as business organizations whose ramifications extend into many fields. Heretofore, this trend has generally been hailed as a movement in the right direction. But Bishop Freeman is "prepared to say that the institutional department of the Christian Church has in no small degree deflected the ministry from its primary purpose and, possibly more than any other single cause, impaired its great functions, commonly designated pastoral and prophetic, which in another age were its chief adornments and most compelling aspects." Institutionalism can rightly be challenged, he says, because "the age is calling for a crusade and the crusader's spirit. It has its every need met by multiform and ever-increasing agencies. It seeks its house of worship for spiritual refreshment and renewal. The multitude is at our gates, saying, 'Sir, we would see Jesus.'" We are quoting from an address Bishop Freeman recently made in Charleston, West Virginia, which was widely reported.

It is not against institutionalism as such that Bishop Freeman contends, but rather the "exaggerated importance" given to it and to its results. As he sees the situation, then,

"The modern complexity of church administration has brought the ministry to the breaking point. It has laid upon the shoulders of the church's chosen leaders burdens too heavy to be borne. It has brought about a situation that has resulted in the impairment of the pastoral and prophetic offices. It has called for an outlay of time and money, the volume of which has mounted from year to year. It has put the church in competition with secular agencies and placed it at a disadvantage it can not readily overcome. It has shifted the emphasis from a concern for souls to a concern for bodies.

"That the church has a definite concern for bodies, for the physical well-being of men, goes without saying. The question, which institutionalism has raised, is largely one of economy and ultimate purpose. Economy as it relates primarily to the distribution of the minister's time. Purpose as it relates to the spiritual development of those whom it seeks to serve.

"A church engrossed with the most wholesome forms of recreation, essential and valuable as these may be, must ultimately lose its place of influence as a factor in the spiritual enrichment and elevation of the community in which it is placed. We register no plea against the recreational side of the church's enterprise; we do maintain that if this phase is to be continued, it must be subordinated to the major things for which the Christian church stands. If it can not be a means to the one supreme end of character building, which we submit is the church's highest aim and purpose, it must be regarded as a menace to the church as an institution.

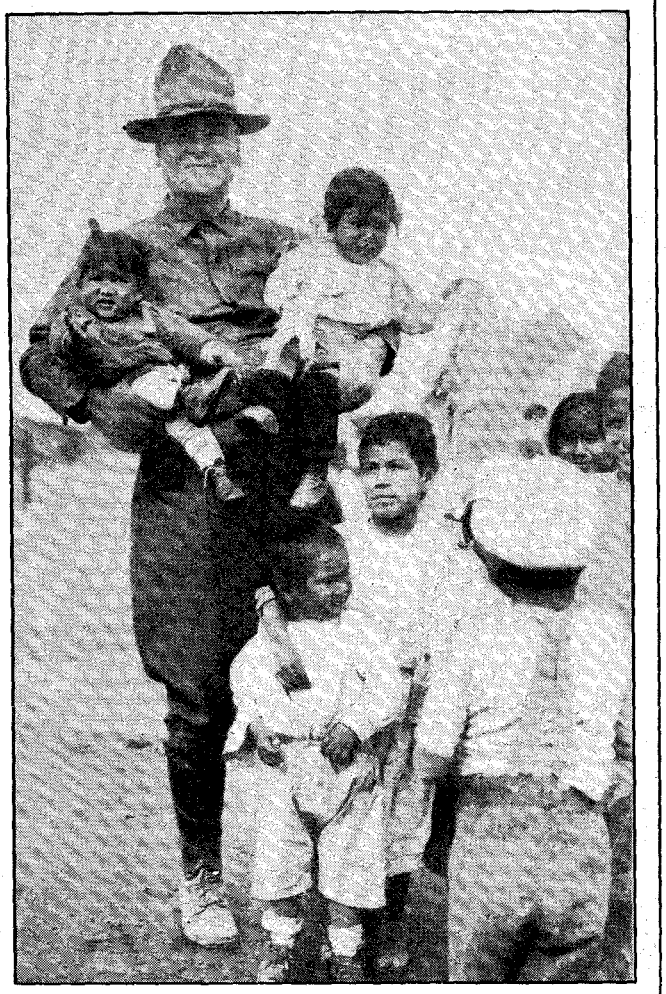
"If the Christian church is to contribute its large share to meet the needs of our modern complex life, it must safeguard its ministry from becoming so utterly mechanical that its spiritual functions are impaired or rendered inefficient. For my own part, after thirty years of extensive and costly indulgence in institutional work, I question very seriously some of the methods it employs.

"If it can not be demonstrated that its enterprise issues in spiritual illumination and enrichment, it has no valid place as part of the church's equipment. No word too strong or urgent may be spoken against any enterprise, no matter how attractive or appealing it may be, that retards rather than accelerates the spiritual functions of the church's ministry. Let us build the whole man—body, mind and soul—but let us be very clear that it is the whole man we are conserving. While we serve his body, let us not forget his soul."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TAKING CHRIST OUT OF KHAKI

WHILE WAR ON WAR is declared by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, the Church hesitates to take Christ out of khaki and to untie itself from the military establishment so long as war remains a possibility. At its recent convention in Atlanta, Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison offered a resolution urging the Council to recommend that the churches "cease to make themselves a party to militarism" by the appointment of chaplains to the Army and Navy. The answer was the adoption of a provision urging a greater number of chaplains, so that every soldier and sailor shall have a pastor to whom he may turn for ready help. "We are a militant-looking bunch," said the Rev. John T. Axton, Chief Chaplain of the Army; "but we are not militaristic. We have 3,500 men serving as chaplains in the Army, and of these 2,500 went into the World War. Twenty-two were killed. Would we besmirch the character of those men or say they were unmanned by that service?" In its report, the Committee on Army and Navy chaplains notes that "the chaplains are constituted by experience to seek every constructive way by which the world may secure justice without war," that several reserve chaplains are members of the Commission on International Justice and Good-Will, and that "the Navy Department has sympathetically named representatives, including its chaplain, to participate in a conference looking toward the outlawry of war."



"WE ARE NOT MILITARISTIC"

Says Colonel John T. Axton, chief chaplain of the Army, in reply to the charge that the "institution of the chaplaincy implicates the Church officials in the war system." Colonel Axton is shown here in a non-military rôle with some Mexican refugee children.

On the other hand, Dr. Morrison, who is editor of *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), declared, as he is quoted in press reports, that the "institution of the chaplaincy implicates the Church officials in the war system." He would have the service of ministers to the men of both Army and Navy placed on a non-military basis. There are innumerable oblique and subtle ways by which war maintains its place at the altars of religion, he writes editorially in *The Christian Century;* but the institution of the chaplaincy, he says, is so bold and frank a method that its very insolence is admirable. "Its effect is simply to tie the Church to the chariot of Mars." He asks:

"Why should it be necessary for a minister to become a part of the war system in order to do Christian work among soldiers? Not a single good reason can be given. To demand that the churches shall get out of the chaplaincy business involves no purpose to withdraw the Christian ministry from the Army. Army men need the Christian Gospel, and even if the Church were not invited to furnish religious teachers and spiritual guides, she should offer them. But they should go as Christian ministers, not as Army officers. Their own profession is the highest known among men; it should not be subordinated or smothered by any other allegiance, least of all by an allegiance which absolutely contradicts the thing for which their holy profession stands. The chaplaincy is the outstanding attempt to put Christ officially in khaki, and that, as Bishop McConnell says, simply can not be done."

The demand that the churches get out of the chaplaincy business does not rest upon the restrictions on the chaplain's freedom of opinion and of utterance, writes Dr. Morrison, but on his belief that the chaplaincy as a military institution is inherently a falsification of the profession of the Christian ministry. He argues:

"The two institutions can not be yoked together—the institution of Mars and the institution of Christ, the institution of fratricidal strife and the institution of brotherhood and universal good-will, the institution of the sword and the institution of the cross. If the Federal Council meant its own words when it declared that war was the world's chief collective sin, it can not find any apologetic for continuing the unholy alliance between the Church and the war system symbolized and effectuated by investing ministers of Christ with military insignia and rank. For the Federal Council to be concerned about opening the way for the chaplains to rise to higher 'honors' and 'influence' in the Army system, and to be concerned in such a degree as to make this in its own language its 'most outstanding' service to the Army is to aid and abet the ministry in degrading and forswearing its high calling in Christ Jesus.

"The churches would like to get out of the military chaplaincy business. The Federal Council ought not to keep them in."

But the whole nation, of which the churches are a part, is responsible for the existence of the Army, observes *The Congregationalist*, and we are told that until the Christian forces make the end of military establishments possible, it would be unwise and unjust to recruit in the name of the nation large bodies of men and then make no provision for their spiritual welfare. At best, the position of the chaplain in relation to the Army is anomalous, but, we are told, the anomaly arises from the partial and unsatisfactory development of society itself, and the position is justified and necessary in relation to existing conditions. So

"To assail him because of his relationship to a military establishment for which the country as a whole is responsible seems both unjust and unwise. A chaplain who thinks of himself primarily as an officer of the Army and as an apologist for militarism can be of little service as a prophet of Christianity. But, on the other hand, a chaplain who feels it his duty to interpret higher ideals and a better way of living in an institution frankly regarded as anomalous, and as indicative of the backwardness of society, may do a useful and truly Christian work in his sphere.

"The military profession is one that, in its highest conception, completely fulfils its function only when it renders itself unnecessary. It ought to be one of the chief aspirations of the chaplaincy to make this ideal of the rightful goal of the high-minded soldier understood by all, from the lowest private to the greatest general. And the better that ideal is understood, the more effective will be the chaplain's work in the development of personal character among those whom he serves."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE rhythmic swing in these lines from *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) is superior to most free verse, while the picture, alas, is one denied the denizens of most large cities:

BENEDICITE OMNIA OPERA

By Roberta Mansfield

Down the city street
With its din of voices, its roar of wheels, its clutter of feet,
Passed a load of hay;
And from the gutters foetid and pavements overheated
Women with babes in their arms looked up,
Children paused in their sordid play,
Their mimic buying and selling,
To catch the odour sweet,
Spicy, impalpable,
Such as lingers, dwelling
In shorn meads on a summer day.

To aged eyes o'erclouded
There came a vision of pastures deep in clover,
Clover that keeps for children and bees
Its secret communings;
Of stately grasses bending their heads
As the wind sweeps over;
Of sunburnt stubble where crickets sing;
Of pitiful, shady trees.

But to the many there came no vision,
For their eyes were holden
By the dust and grime of their prison;
Yet, the hay smelt sweet
And the hay looked golden,
And, for a moment, the wrangling street
Was changed to something spacious
And fair and gracious.

* * * * *

Now, by the horse's head
There walked a plain, poor man,
Clad in coarse raiment, heavily shod,
Who, by his office and work transfigured,
Moved on his way as a ministering, joy-bringing angel of God.

IT is like interrogating the Sphinx to put these questions to the shade of Cleopatra. Since Mr. Auslander has dodged the answer, perhaps some one will favor the New York *Sun* and us with a reply:

CLEOPATRA

By Joseph Auslander

Less than earth the hands of Cleopatra
Sleep; the lips that humbled Antony
Offer dust to couch the sunning lizard—
They are quiet.

And the rings and bracelets and the scarabs,
Nerveless stone and metal—they, the dead things,
Live: we see them, tarnished; yet their moment
Is forever.

Cleopatra, less than earth, inanimate
You, whose lips laughed down the Roman galleys!
Tamed the steel and loosed the gleaming corslet,
Stoic muscles!

Mouth that drained the dark Egyptian sunsets,
Why did you turn from Antony and Egypt,
Give the mad sweet passion of your kisses
To a serpent?

Yield the breasts that should have suckled warriors
To a venomous asp? The last embraces
To a snake—hands, lips, heart? . . . Fiery spendthrift,
Child of Egypt!

Such a child! Yet how magnificently
Little, lavish, unsubdued, impetuous
Child of Egypt, you gave what a Cæsar
Dared not shackle!

KIPLING wrote that "the Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady are sisters under the skin," and this singer, in the New York *Times*, adds that time and eternity change women not.

ELIZABETH CHATS WITH MARY STUART

By Vilda Sauvage Owens

(How can she rest here [at Westminster Abbey] so quietly, when only a chapel's width divides her from her rival, Mary Queen of Scots? Have they met? What is their attitude?—Stoddard.)

At length she died, who had been England's Queen;
The pomp and pageantry was passed. Amid
The jeweled robes, the sceptre and the crown
A tired woman lay. Long time she slept,
Then, lightly moving, harkened in amaze—
"Now, sweet my coz, bestir thee, I implore!
For I have kept such lonely vigil here
That I am vexed at mine own company.
How lame the lagging years! I would I were
A goad to spur them into capering.
Come, tell me, coz—what do the ladies wear?
The kirtles, prithee, are they full this year?
And rich bedight or of a sober mien?
The sleeves or slashed or plain? Oh, never say
The women go beruffed and starched today
With waspish waist and corseting of steel!
As well seek comfort in a pillory!
Now, gossip, gossip, cousin dear! I am
Agog for news; on tiptoe for a chat!"

To which in musing tone Elizabeth:
"My little sister of Scotland, is it thou?
How slow the shadows lift! My weary mind
Moves darkly through the lonely lane of years.
You died, methinks, untimely. Is it so?
Ah, yes, untimely. Now it comes to me—
A foolish tale of tyranny and plot,
Of craft and cunning, 'till the final page,
In which the headsman played his blundering part.
Ah, well! I have forgiven them—and you.
One carries not resentment to the tomb,
Nor goes with rancor to the Judgment Seat.
How pitiful to be a woman thing!
My little brain was never match for them,
My Councilors and Ministers of State—
My persecutors rather. My poor heart,
Too gentle soft for ruling, ever was
The plaything of their wills; a shuttlecock,
Tossed on the battledore of men's desires.
But la! it is forgiven and forgot.
Come, little sister! we will rest a while,
And chat right cozily as women do.
Away with feuds and plots and clash of wills!
You spoke, my dear, of farthingales and frills?"

SOMETHING always glows through the dun of winter's twilight, and we get one such glimpse in the London *Outlook:*

THE LONGER WOOING

By Raymond Gram Swing

If in the dun December of my words
The barren trees expound no phrase,
If from the moulted hedge no tanager
Mounts, flaming, in your praise,
Yet glows a cottage past the hill,
A cottage of my need,
Within its walls that breast the chill,
Beneath its rafters, if you will,
Were home indeed.

For summer eloquence however decked,
And scarlet birds, and leafy vows,
Cannot restrain the winter-tilting earth
Where you must house.
Is not the cottage of my need,
There smoking past the hill,
Security for lover's greed?
"I need you"—that endures indeed,
If you but will.

THE New York *Herald Tribune* tells us that an elaborate edition of the collected poems of Pontus de Tyard (1521-1603) has recently been issued in Paris. Two of the poet's most celebrated sonnets are presented here in English translation:

SONNET

By Pontus de Tyard

(Translated by William A. Drake)

Père du doux repos, Sommeil, père du songe . . .

Sire of repose, O Sleep, of dreams the sire,
Now that the night's vast shadow hath been spread,
A humid shroud for air serene and dead,
Come, fill mine eyes, O Sleep that I desire!

Thy too-long absence from my weary eyes
Renders more sharp the pain I must endure.
Come with thy lulling touch, O Sleep, and lure
My pain away by thine assuaging lies.

Already Silence through the darkening night
Leads hosts of waving phantoms on the wind:
I only am unworthy in thy sight!

Come, Sleep desired, my brow like theirs to bind,
For I have set a feast for thy delight
Of nightshade, with thy poppies all entwined.

SONNET

By Pontus de Tyard

(Translated by William A. Drake)

Si c'est fidelité, aimer mieux que la flamme . . .

If faith be love more avid than the flame
That, glowing in your eyes, devours my heart
And leaves me to the anxious lover's part,
Rejoicing like a conqueror at your name:

If it be faith not to esteem alone
The shaft of loveliness that pierces me
So cruelly, nor center save in thee
My soul's delight, and thus its faults atone:

If faith be to aspire no single thing
Save as is pleasing to your dear permission,
Nor soar, save in the shadow of your wing:

If it be faith to love life, loving you,
Only to serve your pleasure and commission,
Then I can boldly swear my faith is true.

THE poet in the London *Observer* sings thus confidently, and yet we recall W. B. Yeats singing mournfully, "the boughs have withered because I have told them my dreams."

THE POET SINGS TO HER LOVER

By Ethel Aston Edwards

Why do you love me, Beloved—I who am tired
And sad, and have only dreams? Do you never sigh
For the laughing girls with their roses, who could not win you?
How could you pass them by?

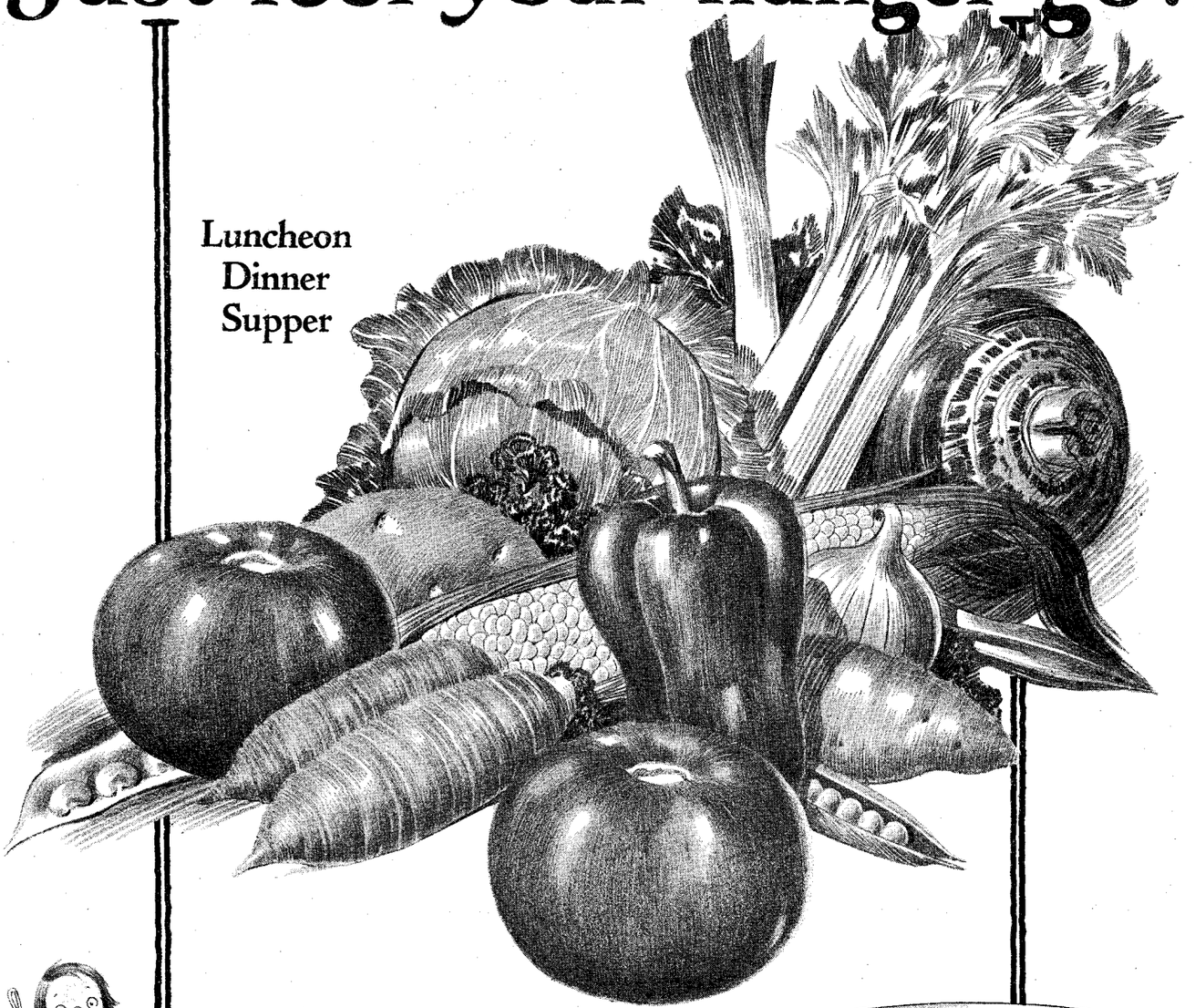
You to whom beauty and youth and the lure of the lovely
Call with so sweet a voice, in so passionate tone—
How should I, silent and mournful and cold, possess you?
Hold you for all my own?

Ah! But I know! On the wings of our faith, our freedom,
You are safe from the shadow of things, from the world that seems;
Others might bring to you riches and youth and beauty,
But I—I can bring you dreams.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Just feel your hunger go!

Luncheon
Dinner
Supper



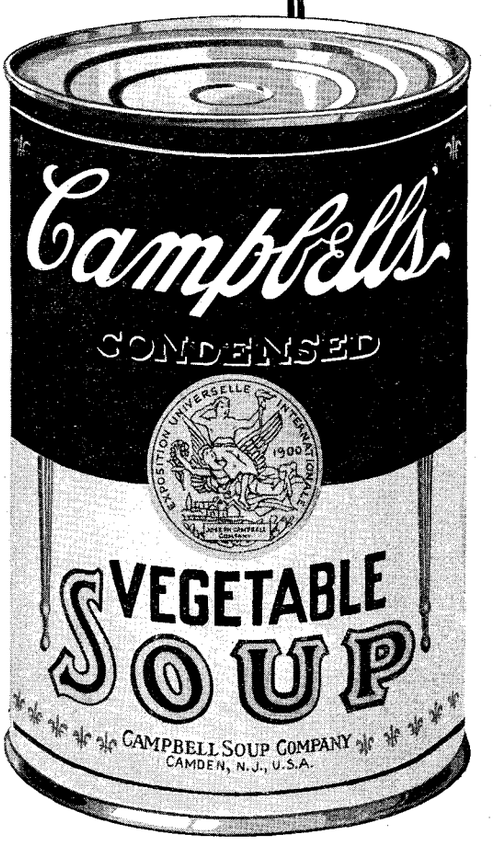
In the picture now I step
I bring you cheer, I bring you pep.
The finest gift that I can bear
Is Campbell's for your daily fare!

Campbell's Vegetable Soup! Lift a hot, steaming spoonful of it to your lips! How eagerly your appetite responds to the delicious flavor! How instantly you realize that this soup is a hearty and filling food!

Each spoonful only increases your enjoyment and satisfaction. And by the time your plate is empty that keen first hunger will be answered.

For you will have eaten fifteen different vegetables, substantial cereals, invigorating beef broth, fresh herbs and dainty spices—thirty-two ingredients of finest quality blended by Campbell's famous chefs.

You'll make a meal of it often. And it's ready for your table in an instant.



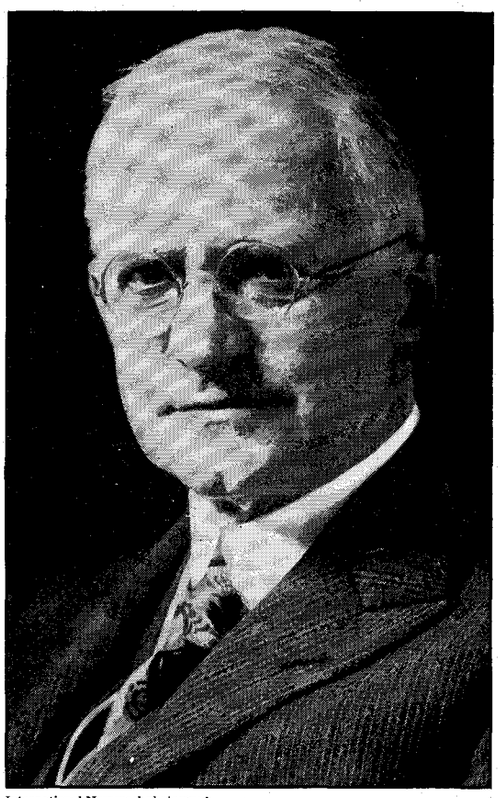
21 kinds **12 cents a can**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

GIVEN AWAY—THE DUKE AND EASTMAN MILLIONS

"IF A MAN HAS WEALTH, he has to make a choice, because there is the money heaping up. He can keep it together in a bunch and leave it to others to administer after he is dead, or he can get it into action, and have fun while he is still alive. I prefer getting it into action, and adapting it to



International Newsreel photograph

"I WANT TO SEE MY MONEY WORK"

George Eastman, who gathered millions of dollars with the help of the Kodak, now gives away his fortune so that he can "have fun with it" while he is "still alive."

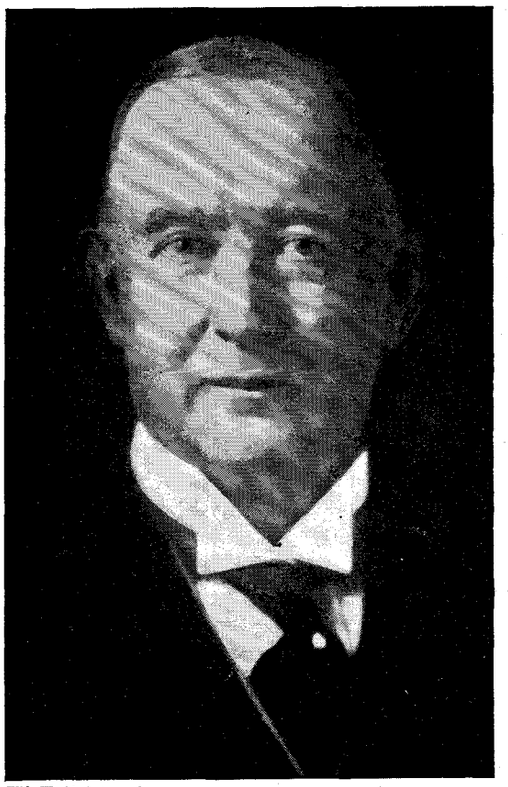
human needs." This is George Eastman's brief explanation of his great gift to education; and James B. Duke, who gave away enough in the same day to make the total gifts $52,500,000, announced that he had "endeavored to make provision in some measure for the needs of mankind along physical, mental and spiritual lines." The announcement in one day's news of the two huge donations resembles "some incident in the Arabian Nights," as one appreciative editor observes. Including the recent gifts, the total contribution of these two of the nation's richest business men amounts to more than $100,000,000. George Eastman, head of the company that manufactures kodaks, and James B. Duke, tobacco manufacturer and developer of Southern water-power, thus take their places among the multi-millionaires whose benefactions, headed by John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie, total almost $2,000,000,000 in the last ten years. "Mr. Duke and Mr. Eastman have proved their skill as accumulators," as the Providence *Journal* phrases a typical newspaper comment; "they are now distributing their wealth—giving it back to the public from which it came." It is remarked, also, that both of the men became successful largely through the use of monopoly as a business weapon; and that the bulk of their fortunes goes to colleges, tho neither had a college education.

Mr. Duke, in fact, "rose from a log cabin to the throne of tobacco king," as the New York *Times* epitomizes his career. He really lived in a log cabin, and he really worked in his boyhood at "worming" tobacco. His name has often been linked with those of John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie as one of the three kings of American industry, continues the *Times* writer, who thus briefly outlines his career:

The great tobacco industry over which Mr. Duke exercised control was founded by his father, Washington Duke, owner of a little farm a few miles east of Durham, North Carolina. The elder Duke, in the course of the Civil War, joined the Confederate Navy and served for two years before the mast. When he returned home after the war the family faced ruin because the crops had been devastated and the farm buildings were in ruins.

In a little old log barn on the farm Mr. Duke, with the aid of his sons, Brodie L., Benjamin N. and James Buchanan, used to attack the cured tobacco leaves with their long flails and in that manner granulated their product for the market. In the early days they peddled it through countryside and village.

The physical strength and ambition of the sturdy sons hastened the success of the business and in 1870 they abandoned the old log barn to go to Durham, where they bought a two-story building. They used the lower story for a tobacco factory and the upper story as a combination of warehouse and living quarters. Four years later they built a factory 40 by 70 feet.



Wide World photograph

"FOR THE NEEDS OF MANKIND"

James B. Duke engaged in the tobacco business so forcefully that he now has $40,000,000 to donate to a North Carolina university and other Southern institutions.

James had demonstrated his business ability to such a marked degree that at the age of fourteen he was manager of the factory. Throughout his life he has been the accredited leader in all the enterprises of the family. He was once quoted as saying:

"I have succeeded in business not because I have more natural ability than many people who have not succeeded, but because I

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

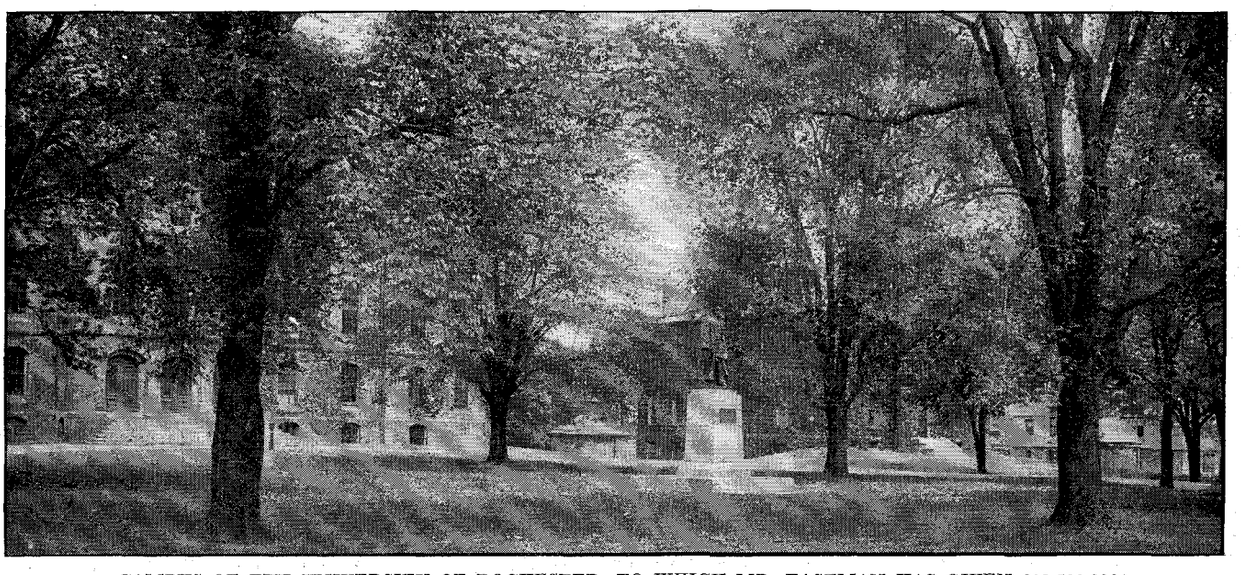
Springfield, Missouri

When better automobiles are built Buick will build them

VALVE-IN-HEAD Buick MOTOR CARS

First place at the National Automobile Shows for the seventh consecutive year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, TO WHICH MR. EASTMAN HAS GIVEN $23,500,000

Other benefactions of the Kodak manufacturer include a Rochester School of Music, founded at a cost of $9,500,000; $15,000,000 to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the gift of $9,000,000 in stock of the Eastman Kodak Company to his employees.

have applied myself harder and stuck to it longer. I know plenty of people who have failed to succeed in anything who have more brains than I had but they lacked application and determination.

"I had confidence in myself. I said to myself, 'If John D. Rockefeller can do what he is doing in oil, why should I not do it in tobacco.' I resolved from the time I was a mere lad to do a big business. I loved business better than anything else. I worked from early morning to late at night—I was sorry to have to leave off at night and glad when morning came so that I could get at it again. Any young man with common intelligence can succeed if he is willing to apply himself. Superior brains are not necessary."

By the time James B. Duke was eighteen years old his father had accumulated $10,000 or $15,000. He desired to send James to college, but the lad preferred to continue at work. In 1878 there was a consolidation in which the Dukes took into partnership George L. Watts of Baltimore and Brodie L. Duke, the eldest brother, who had established a substantial tobacco business of his own at Durham. The capitalization of W. Duke, Sons & Co. was $70,000. James B. had saved $3,000 and the $11,000 he needed to make up his share in the business was lent to him by his father.

When the Duke business expanded to such an extent that they decided to invade New York and open a factory here, James B. was sent to the metropolis to prosecute that undertaking. Altho his income was $50,000 a year he rented a hall bedroom in Harlem and ate regularly on the Bowery in an effort to turn every possible penny of his income back into the business in one of the most trying periods of its expansion.

In 1890 he effected a consolidation of five of the largest tobacco concerns in America and it was incorporated in New Jersey as the American Tobacco Company. This included W. Duke, Sons & Co., Allen & Ginter, the Kinney Tobacco Company, William S. Kimball & Co., and Goodwin & Co. The capital stock was $25,000,000.

About 1898 or 1889 there was a tobacco war between the American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company, a combination of the plug tobacco interests through which Thomas F. Ryan had originally entered the tobacco field. James R. Keene, veteran financial soldier of fortune, was engaged by opponents of the American Tobacco Company to try to get control of its stock in the market. Keene is said to have worked through a man within the American's board.

One day, when Keene and his backers believed they had control, Keene sent for James B. Duke. He said:

"Mr. Duke, I have got control of the American Tobacco. Now I don't intend to displace you from the operating control of the business, but the interests I represent insist that there shall be a man of more moderate disposition in a position to determine the financial policy of the company. We will, therefore, elect Mr. —— to the vice-presidency, with an understanding along the lines that I have indicated."

Mr. Duke thought a moment and endeavored to regain control of his nerves, which suffered a tremendous shock at the news just conveyed. He then said:

"Mr. Keene, I have known for some time that Mr. —— was secretly selling us out to the gentlemen that you represent. My reply is that you can have my stock if you have money enough to buy it, which I doubt. If you don't buy it I will fight you from inside the company with such means as I can command. If you are able to take it away from me I will fight from the outside, for I do not intend to get out of the tobacco business."

The understanding of what followed is that one of Keene's supporters who heard had a sudden change of heart after listening to Mr. Duke. The result was that he remained the actual head of the American Tobacco Company.

Following the dissolution of the so-called Tobacco Trust in 1911, Mr. Duke devoted himself largely to the British-American Tobacco Company's affairs and turned to water-power development in Canada and in North and South Carolina, where he organized the Southern Power System.

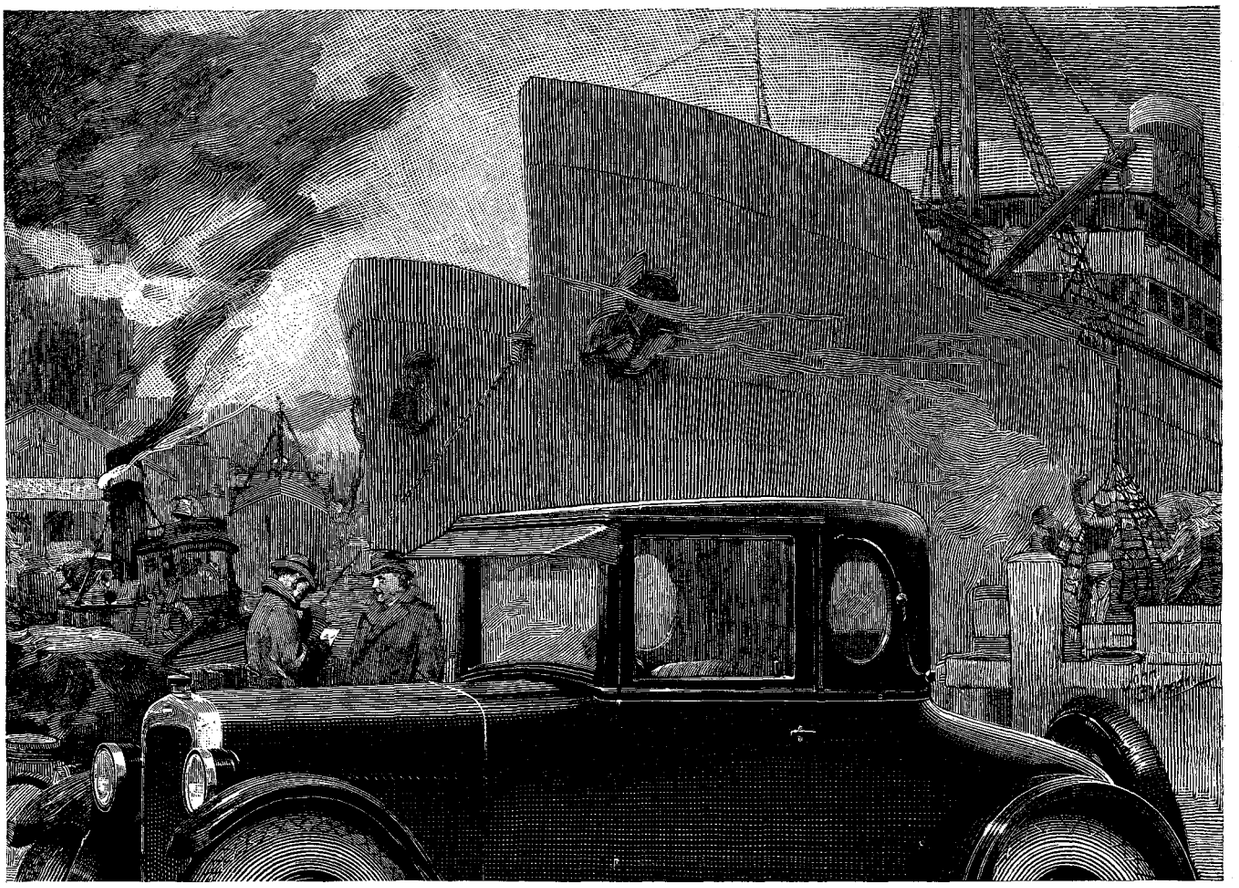
Mr. Eastman, whose position in the camera world greatly resembles that of Mr. Duke's in the world of tobacco, also began life at the bottom of the ladder, and had to add most of his rungs as he went up. In the little town of Waterville, New York, where he was born in 1854, reports the New York *Herald Tribune:*

He left school to work for $3 a week and, in later years, attributed his success in part to the fact that he never went into debt, but always managed to save a little capital. He became an amateur photographer and experimenter and perfected a process for making dry plates, his first important invention. He then began making these plates on a small scale. Later, he made his most important invention, the kodak, and established a plant at Rochester.

He had to fight long and hard for the exclusive right to the various inventions which he controlled, and as he won he turned his attention to philanthropy. He established a School of Music in Rochester, at a cost of $9,500,000, and built a theater in which the best musical talent is provided for Rochester's citizens at moderate cost. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has for a long time been receiving gifts from an "angel" known as "Mr. Smith." It was not until many millions had been given the institution that a transfer of stock brought out the fact that the donor was Mr. Eastman. The complete list of his benefactions to date runs as given by *The Herald Tribune:*

University of Rochester, $23,578,500.
Rochester Dental Dispensary, $2,500,000.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $15,500,000.
Stock of Eastman Kodak Company to employees (value at date of delivery, July 1, 1924), about $9,000,000.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The Landau Coupe, $1295

Four-wheel brakes, Fisher Body with one-piece V. V. windshield, Duco body finish, balloon tires, disc steel wheels, full automatic spark control, unit instrument panel, driving controls on steering wheel, automatic windshield cleaner, snubbers on front springs, transmission lock, patent window lifts, rear-view mirror, dome light, Spanish Leather upholstery.

Many tell us that, while they were first attracted to the Oakland Six by its impressive appearance, time has given them a greater appreciation of its inner worth. It is this blending of beauty with rugged stamina that is winning and holding the good will of Oakland buyers.

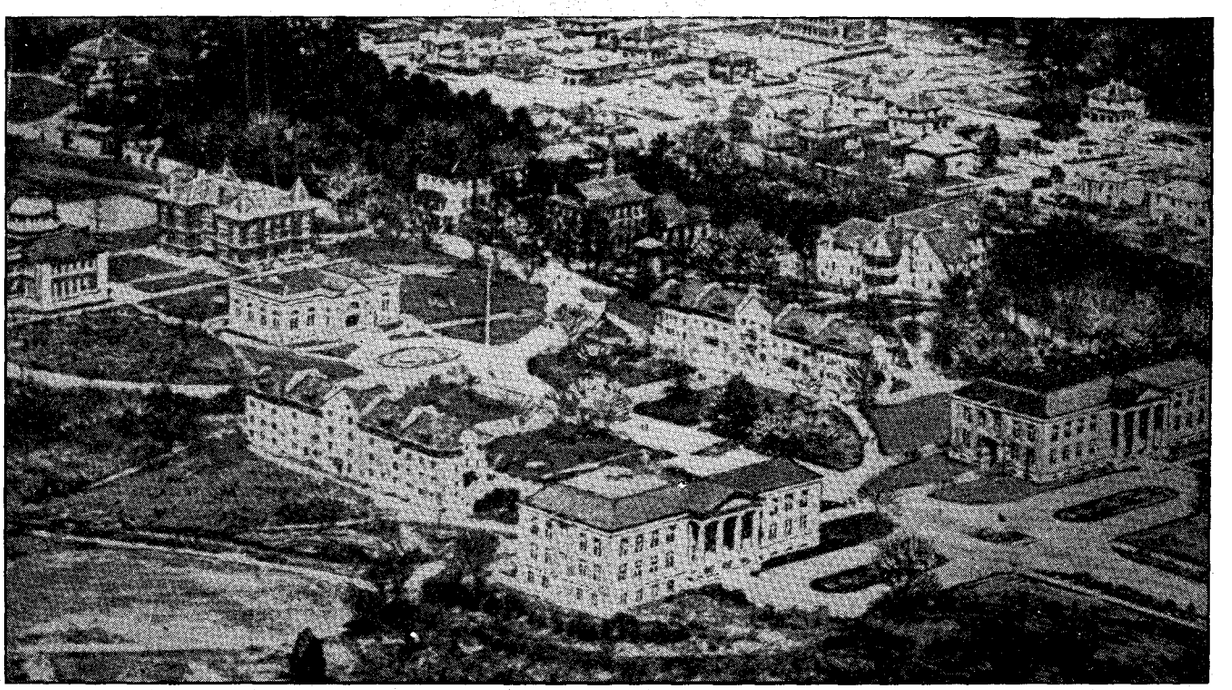
Roadster $1095; Touring $1095; Special Roadster $1195; Special Touring $1195; Coach $1215; Landau Coupe $1295; Coupe for Four $1495; Sedan $1545; Landau Sedan $1645. At Factory.

Oakland Motor Car Company, Pontiac, Michigan

O A K L A N D

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE LITTLE COLLEGE THAT IS INVITED TO BECOME "DUKE UNIVERSITY"

James B. Duke offers Trinity a substantial part of his fortune if it will discard its religious title and take his name along with his millions.

Y. W. C. A. and Infants' Summer Hospital (Rochester), $25,000.
Children's Society (Rochester), $55,000.
Stevens Institute of Technology, $100,000.
Homeopathic Hospital (Rochester), $75,000.
Rochester parks, $104,350.
Hahnemann Hospital (Rochester), $100,000.
State and municipal research bureaus, $333,050.
War Relief, $225,000.
Red Cross of 1917, $250,000.
Y. M. C. A., $340,000.
Tuskegee Institute, $1,412,000.
Mechanics Institute, $390,000.
For enlarging Rochester General Hospital, $500,000.
War Chest and Community Chest, $1,725,000.
Chamber of Commerce Building, $590,000.
Addition to Chamber of Commerce Building, estimated at $750,000.
Rochester Friendly Home, $50,000.
Hampton Institute, $1,000,000.
Total, $58,602,000.

The institutions which benefit under the latest gifts are:

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $4,500,000; Eastman School of Music, $3,000,000; University of Rochester Medical School, $1,500,000; University of Rochester College for Women, $1,500,000; Hampton Institute, $1,000,000; and Tuskegee Institute, $1,000,000.

Mr. Eastman's gift to Tuskegee and Hampton, the two colored colleges of the South, has a condition attached. As the Boston *Herald* explains editorially:

Two days ago the promoters of the campaign for the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund were striving to raise $5,000,000. To-day they ask for $6,000,000. This is because George Eastman, in the splendid benefaction announced last Monday, included a million for these famous institutions, contingent on their successful consummation of the campaign in which now their friends and supporters are engaged.

This gift from Mr. Eastman came as a bolt from the blue. Nobody looked for it. He was known to be somewhat interested in the two schools, perhaps the more in the one which has a photographic department under the direction of a clever negro photographer. Now his unexpected gift makes necessary the utmost exertions to secure the full sum originally appointed as the goal for this union of endeavor. The General Education Board pledges the schools a million, conditional upon their raising an equal amount. They started not only for this additional million, but for four millions, and the terms fixt by Mr. Eastman makes it essential that they shall not fail in their enterprise. They will try to raise no more than before. But their incentive is greater because what before was an option now is a necessity. All gifts, of course, are divided equally between the two. The job has to be done by the end of the coming year. Boston's quota is $160,000.

Mr. Duke's main benefaction carries the proviso that the North Carolina university to which it goes must change its name from Trinity College to Duke University. This idea meets with some slight criticism in the South, even tho, as the Providence *Journal* observes, "it is reasonable to surmise that Trinity College will accept Mr. Duke's offer," since:

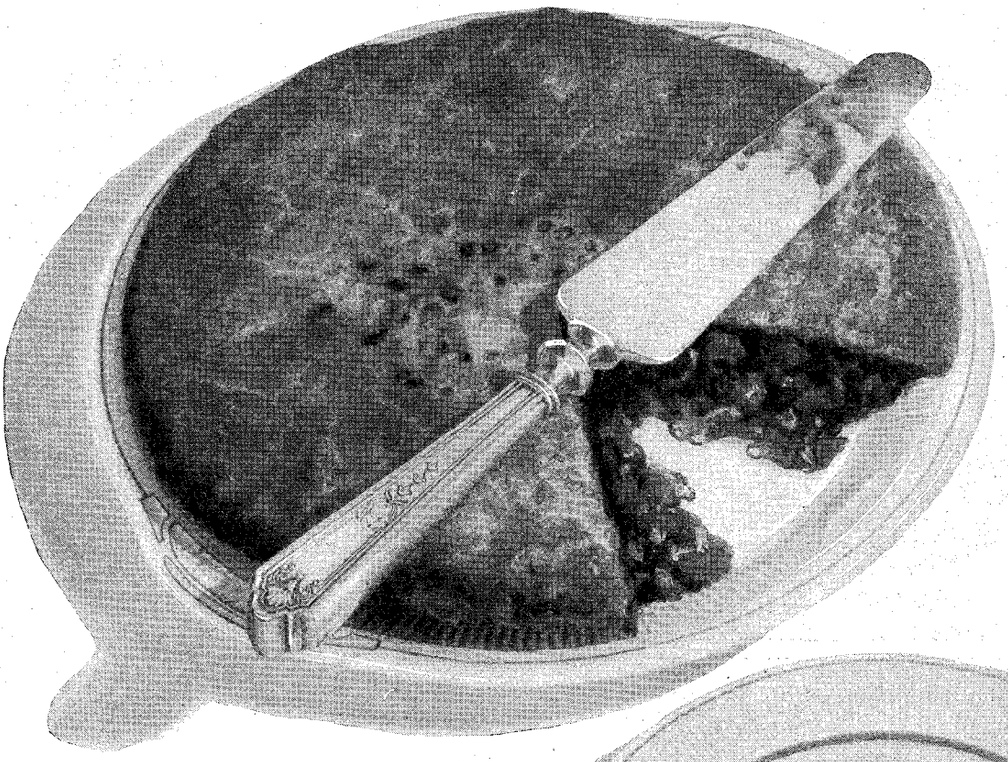
This is desirable from more than one point of view. Not the least argument in favor of the change is that there are Trinity Colleges at Hartford, Connecticut (originally Washington College); at Washington, D. C., and at Waxahachie, Texas.

Mr. Duke's gift of $40,000,000, points out the New York *Herald Tribune*, is "the largest benefaction ever made at one time by a single person, with the exception of Andrew Carnegie's gift of $40,711,300, made in 1911." The Duke gift is expected to become $80,000,000 within a comparatively short time. The terms of the bequest run:

To increase the principal of the trust estate, 20 per cent. of the income is to be withheld and added to the principal until such additions have aggregated $40,000,000.
The rest of the income is to be divided as follows:
Thirty-two per cent. to Duke University for all purposes of the university.
Thirty-two per cent. for obtaining and maintaining hospitals primarily in the States of North and South Carolina.
Ten per cent. for the benefit of white and negro orphans in North and South Carolina.
Six per cent. for assisting in building Methodist Episcopal churches in the rural districts of North Carolina.
Four per cent. for assisting in maintaining Methodist Episcopal churches in the sparsely settled rural districts in North Carolina.
Two per cent. for pensioning superannuated clergymen and widows and orphans of deceased clergymen who have served in North Carolina conferences.
Five per cent. to Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina.
Five per cent. to Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina.
Four per cent. to Johnson C. Smith University, a negro institution of Charlotte.

The gift is the largest fund ever set aside by a North Carolinian

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

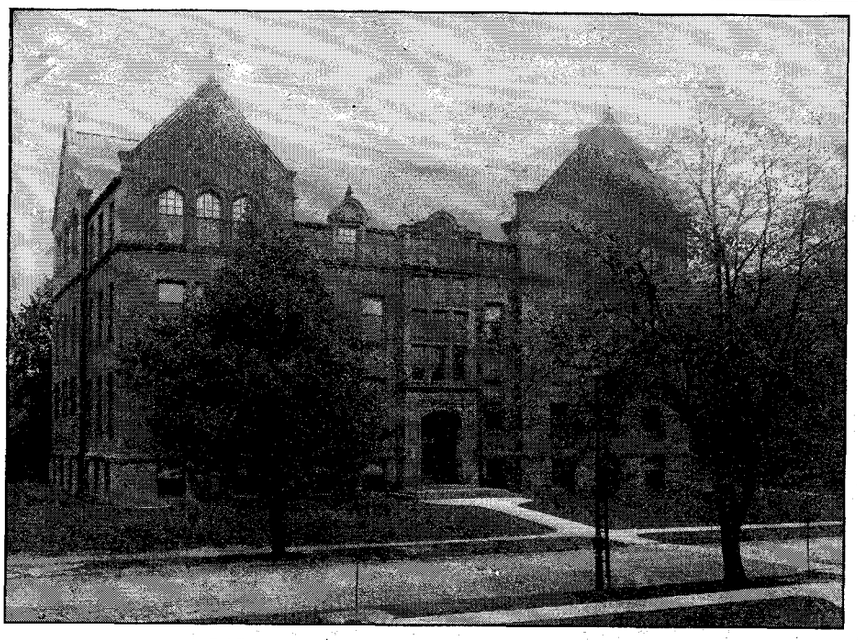


The pie that all men like made with Sun-Maid Raisins

Cut through the flaky, golden crust of one of these juicy, racy raisin pies—and learn how good *real* raisin pie can be! Your baker makes them to perfection. Buy one from him. Or have a piece for luncheon at any restaurant. They are made with Sun-Maid Raisins—all the fine fruit flavor of the tenderest and sweetest grapes. Healthful, nourishing—goodness that *satisfies!* Serve one for dinner tonight.

Just a reminder—Wednesday is Raisin Bread Day. Bakers everywhere prepare a special baking for mid-week—it's the world's finest raisin bread, every loaf filled and flavored with plenty of plump and juicy Sun-Maid Raisins. Place a standing Wednesday order with your baker or grocer

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A LABORATORY THAT STARTED SOMETHING

This building, constructed in 1906, was the first gift of George Eastman to the University of Rochester. It is considered significant that, tho neither he nor Mr. Duke were college men, they both have given the bulk of their fortunes to universities.

and comes from the largest fortune ever made by a native of North Carolina, remarks the editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer*, speaking from the section which the Duke millions will benefit. As for Mr. Duke himself, continues the editor, it may be well to remember that this huge fortune, whatever its present use, was gathered by a man who stands for the age of American monopoly. Without going so far as to invoke any ancient or modern idea on "tainted money," the editor says of Mr. Duke:

If anything or any competitor stood in the way of his reaching the goal, so much the worse for the man or object. Business was primacy. Primacy was monopoly. Monopoly was power—power to realize the dreams of the tobacco king which came to him when he was a poor boy worming and curing tobacco in Orange County, North Carolina. He was ruthless like Rockefeller, like Mellon, like Gary, like Harriman—like the captains of industry who persuaded themselves that their monopoly would enable them to do things on a big scale and that the falling by the wayside of their competitors was a law of nature.

Mr. Duke shows that, like Rockefeller and other captains of industry, he wishes to put the money he has made by devotion to business, as business has been conducted by the over-lords, to good purposes. The causes he has named are all worthy and speak well for his judgment. Education, says Mr. Duke, "when conducted along sane and practical, as opposed to dogmatic and theoretical, lines, is, next to religion, the greatest civilizing influence." He correctly appraises the place of the hospital for ministering to the comfort of the sick, but also for increasing the "efficiency of mankind and prolong human life." The Rockefeller and Carnegie money for medical research has helped to lengthen life. The Duke gift will do much good. The money for orphans and for pensioning aged preachers and their widows and building churches in sparsely settled rural communities shows an appreciation of needs for which too little provision has been made.

What sort of man is Mr. Duke? A tobacco magnate, who made his fortune by obtaining a monopoly of the tobacco business. It is said he was so furious at the decision of the Supreme Court when it compelled a division of the factories of the American Tobacco Company into three parts, because it had been found guilty of being a "monopoly in restraint of trade," that he decided to give his thought and attention to the big development of water-power. He thought the law could not regulate that "private" business. But he was defeated in his attempt to prevent State regulation of the charges for furnishing power. Government is bigger in its assertion of power than any giant monopoly, tho it often falls down in wise regulation.

This paper believes Mr. Duke's fortune, like the Rockefeller and kindred fortunes, was built up in part by heartless destruction of his competitors and fixing a price on tobacco because of the monopoly control that denied proper prices to the grower of the weed. Others see Duke's efforts as a captain of industry who earned his fortune by developing the tobacco industry from small to world-wide proportions. Perhaps posterity will say of him that, if he obtained part of his money by the ruthless conquest and overthrow of his competitors, he was following the methods of many of his contemporaries, and that the use he made of millions by this trust fund shows he wished to put it to the best and most beneficial uses. Certainly the fund is to be applied to objects the most praiseworthy, and in his giving Mr. Duke has manifested the sort of sound judgment in selecting the objects of his benefactions he has displayed in making his giant fortune.

This editor also feels that the big gift of Mr. Duke to Trinity College is accompanied by "a condition as regrettable as his large beneficence is praiseworthy." The argument runs:

Trinity College has rich tradition. It has a distinguished and honored name, given to it when it was established. The generous gifts of Mr. Washington Duke and Gen. Julian S. Carr made possible its removal to Durham, and the later gifts by the Dukes have provided it with modern and beautiful buildings and campus. The large sum set aside to Trinity if it drops its honored name and changes its charter so that it will be "the Duke University" is a temptation that will be difficult to resist.

It is to be regretted—and is regretted by most of its alumni—that Mr. Duke lessened the beauty of the gift by the unusual conditions imposed. The trustees ought not to be required to change the name of the college as a tribute to the donor as a condition precedent to acceptance of the gift. If Mr. Duke had realized the feeling of criticism this condition has produced, he would not have proposed it. Generosity ought to be free and without constraint on the part of those who are expected to be the recipients. If the trustees, out of appreciation for the large donations, should desire to honor the name of the donor and his family, the method and manner of showing appreciation should be

John D. Rockefeller	$575,000,000
Andrew Carnegie	350,000,000
Cleveland Foundation (miscellaneous)	150,000,000
Henry C. Frick	85,000,000
Milton S. Hershey	60,000,000
George Eastman	58,000,000
James B. Duke	41,500,000
Mrs. Russell Sage	40,000,000
Henry Phipps	31,500,000
Benjamin Altman	30,000,000
John Stewart Kennedy	30,000,000
John W. Sterling	20,000,000
Edmund C. Converse	20,000,000
J. R. De Lamar	16,500,000
Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness	16,000,000
Augustus D. Juilliard	15,000,000
Henry E. Huntington	15,000,000
George F. Baker	12,000,000
J. P. Morgan	10,000,000
Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson	10,000,000
Wm. J. and C. H. Mayo	8,000,000
Pierre S. and T. Coleman du Pont	8,000,000
J. Ogden Armour	6,000,000
George R. White	5,000,000
W. A. Wieboldt	4,500,000
August Heckscher	4,000,000
John Jacob Astor	4,000,000
Lotta Crabtree	4,000,000
Total	$1,629,000,000

GREAT GIFTS FROM THE NATION'S RICH MEN, NEARLY ALL MADE IN THE LAST TEN YEARS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Springfield Missouri

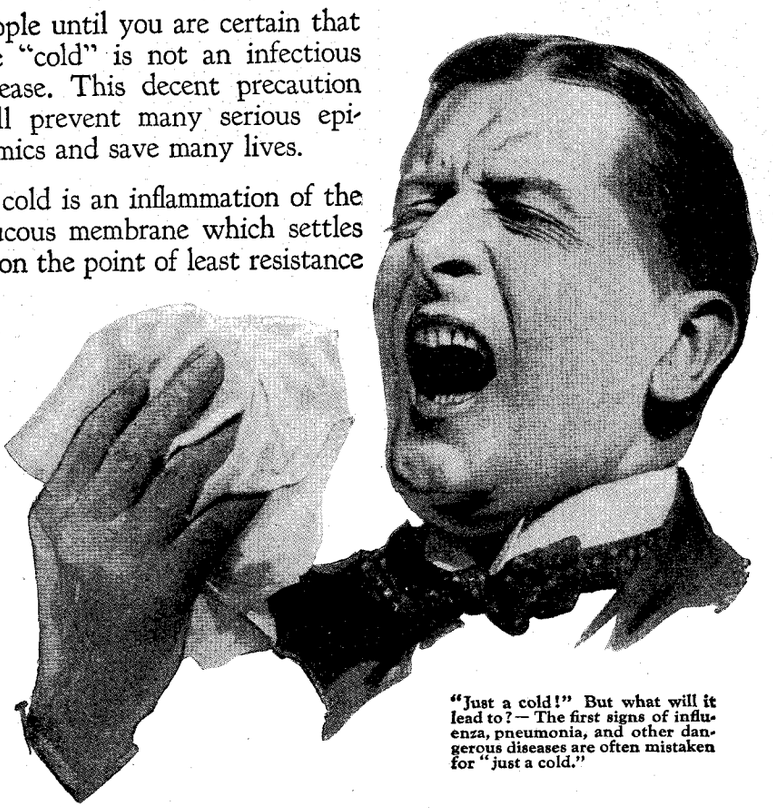
Fair Warning!

LOOK out for January colds! This is the time of year when colds are most prevalent. Seeds are now being sown for deaths from pneumonia that will occur in January, February and March. These diseases which blot out an average of 150,000 lives a year in the United States and Canada frequently develop from neglected colds. Out of every seven who get pneumonia one person dies. As many people die each year from pneumonia as from tuberculosis. Year after year the same thing happens.

Do not neglect a cold. A cold in the head is not a simple, trifling annoyance but a real disease with a medical name—coryza. In addition to the danger that pneumonia may develop, a cold often leads to chronic catarrh of the nasal passages, to ear trouble ending in deafness, to chronic bronchitis and inflammation of the bony cavities of the face. A neglected cold may even prepare the way for serious heart trouble.

The first noticeable symptoms of diphtheria, typhoid fever, measles, scarlatina, whooping cough or smallpox may appear as a cold. A person suffering from what seems to be an innocent cold may pass on to someone else a fatal attack of one of these diseases. If you or your children are suffering from colds stay away from other people until you are certain that the "cold" is not an infectious disease. This decent precaution will prevent many serious epidemics and save many lives.

A cold is an inflammation of the mucous membrane which settles upon the point of least resistance



"Just a cold!" But what will it lead to?—The first signs of influenza, pneumonia, and other dangerous diseases are often mistaken for "just a cold."

—the nose, throat, chest, or gastro-intestinal tract. Sudden changes in temperature, drafts and exposure to damp and cold, breathing stale air and street dust —these are direct causes of colds.

Lack of fresh air and sufficient exercise to keep the skin and body healthy, lack of sleep and rest, over-indulgence in rich indigestible food — these are indirect causes of colds.

To take cold easily is to advertise that your living habits are wrong. By following simple health rules you are likely to keep well. But if in spite of all your care, you do take a cold—do not treat it lightly. See your doctor. Remember, it is not a sign of weakness but a mark of wisdom never to neglect a cold.

The amount of absenteeism in large business establishments is seldom realized until the facts are thoroughly reviewed. Common colds are among the chief sources of loss of time.

In a group of about 8,000 clerical employees of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at the Home Office, records show that colds which involve disability for work affect 2 out of every 5 employees during the course of a year.

Among school children, colds are probably the cause of more absenteeism than any other illness—with consequent falling back in grades and extra expense to the tax payer.

Medical supervision of schools is becoming more thorough from year to year and is doing much to prevent serious epidemics and thus save lives. Parents should cooperate with school authorities in working to stamp out these minor illnesses which frequently have fatal consequences.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has prepared a pamphlet, "Prevention of Pneumonia" which will be mailed free to everyone interested in guarding against this dangerous disease which ranks second only to heart disease in the death rate. Send for it.

Permission is gladly given to any individual, organization or periodical to reprint this page wherever it may serve the interests of community welfare.

HALEY FISKE, *President.*

Published by

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK

Biggest in the World, More Assets, More Policyholders, More Insurance in force, More new Insurance each year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Which would *you* choose?

SUPPOSE that a dealer offered you two tubes of shaving cream. One with the ordinary cap that is easy to lose, and the other with a Hinge-Cap that can't get lost. Which would you choose?

The Hinge-Cap, of course. Any man with an eye for value would be quick to appreciate its greater convenience. Now add to this these facts:

—Williams gives a heavier lather. This lather holds the moisture in so that all of every hair is quickly softened.

—This lather lubricates the skin. There's actually a lubric film in the lather which prevents razor friction.

—There's an ingredient in Williams of decided benefit to the skin. It leaves the face in splendid condition.

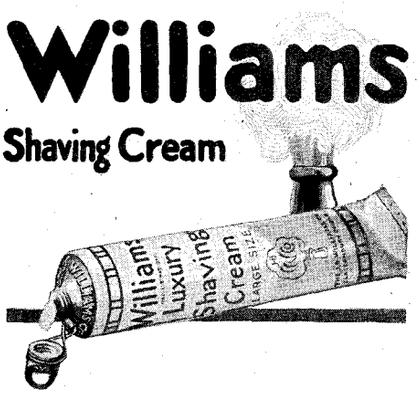
Williams is a pure natural-white shaving cream, entirely free from coloring matter. It is the latest product of world-famous shaving soap *specialists*.

Large size tube 35c; double size tube 50c containing twice as much cream.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Glastonbury, Conn.
The J. B. Williams Co. (Canada) Ltd., St. Patrick St., Montreal

AQUA VELVA is our newest triumph—a *scientific* after-shaving preparation. For free trial bottle, write Dept. 212-B.

Williams
Shaving Cream



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

left to them. To compel a change of name in order to secure the endowment, if it should be accepted on such terms, would not be conferring an honor from the initiative of the trustees of the institution. Would it really be an honor under such circumstances?

However that may be, and whatever strings are attached, nearly everybody seems to feel that both Mr. Duke and Mr. Eastman have done a fine thing. The Asheville (N. C.) *Times* rejoices that "in James B. Duke the South now has a philanthropist who deserves to be ranked along with the great benefactors of this age." Both of them are congratulated by the Atlanta *Constitution*, the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, the Nashville *Banner*, the Montgomery *Advertiser*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer*, in the South, and by numerous other journals throughout the North, East, and West. "Our very rich men in increasing numbers," observes the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*, "are practising the doctrine of stewardship of wealth. In selecting the objects of the beneficence they are exhibiting the same qualities of shrewdness and sound business sense that aided in the acquisition of their wealth." The New York *Times* notices a "home" touch in the Duke and Eastman bequests. They are leaving their money, or most of it, where it will benefit their home communities. The Boston *Globe*, in a congratulatory little editorial headed "Dividends," draws a general moral to this effect:

Few can endow great universities. But many can apply George Eastman's philosophy in giving; invest in your own community and do it so your money can be put to work while you still live. It takes millions to establish a college. A few hundreds will make possible a college education for a promising youngster. The surprizing thing is how little it takes to start something that has long needed doing. Every community has its pressing needs that a small investment could fill with vast dividends of satisfaction.

Many high schools have had their standing raised by a few scholarships, placed in the hands of the school authorities to be distributed among boys and girls who ought to go to college and could not without help. More such scholarships could be used to great advantage.

Or some neighbor's child may be going to work early who should be given a chance at the music conservatory or the art school. Many a career never gets started because of the lack of a small fund at the critical time. Perhaps the children of the neighborhood need a tennis court or a skating rink. Or the library needs new and solid books. Nobody need be shy of investing in the community's need just because the fund must be small. There are so many little things that need doing. Money can scarcely buy greater satisfaction than comes from watching its dividends grow in human values.

SOVIETS RUIN CAVIAR HUNTING, AND OTHER THINGS

THE great annual caviar hunt, described in such glowing terms by travelers who had never been in Russia, is likely to become presently a thing of the past. So, at least, we are informed by various observers of Russian affairs. Speaking more practically, we find that caviar, which is the pickled roe of the Volga River sturgeon, is being exported to only one-tenth the extent it was formerly. Likewise the fishing is dropping off to a surprizing extent. Curiously enough the cause appears to be exactly opposite to that by which our salmon fishing is threatened. We apparently are catching too many salmon, the Russians apparently are catching too few sturgeon.

Americans who have in the last two years been deeply affected by unintelligible Volga River boating songs, rendered by Russian, near-Russian, and never-was-Russian orchestras, quartets and platoons, will be saddened or not, as the case may be, to learn that these "sat sonks" are dying out on the Volga. No longer, we are told, do the strains of "Ei Ouchnioum" rhythmically attuned to the cadence of towing a canal boat up-stream, reecho along its banks. And the lively ballad of "Stenka Razin," the pirate who proved conclusively to his crew that he was a real democrat and a regular guy by tossing a captured Persian Princess overboard, and who now lies buried between Nikolai Lenin and John Reed in the Red Square at Moscow—this ballad is now being forgotten.

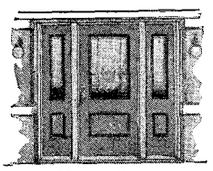
So at least we gather from a rather significant Associated Press dispatch of recent date, which came out of the country—Astrakhan, to be exact—by mail and not by cable. Here is the picture the correspondent, thus free of the usual censors, is able to paint:

Life on the far-famed Volga River is slowly ebbing out. The great 2,300-mile yellow stream, once Russia's greatest maritime highway, no longer courses its winding way to the sound of fishermen's songs, the churning of the wheels of great excursion steamers, or the echoing sirens of heavily laden cargo boats. The hundreds of villages which drew their life from the river are melancholy, spiritless places, for the people not only are faced with a wheat famine this year, but their fishing business, which is their chief support, is all but dead.

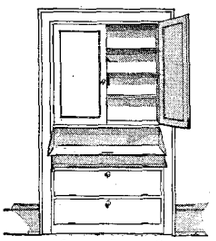
Where in pre-war days the Volga produced two billion pounds of fish and caviar annually, it now yields only one-tenth that quantity. This is no fault of the river, but of the Government to exploit it properly. The Government at first nationalized the fisheries and, finding that a failure, it restored the fishery enterprises to their original owners. But the owners have found the Government taxes too onerous and many of them have abandoned their business altogether. Only 70 of the 800 fisheries which formerly operated at Astrakhan, the great caviar depot, have resumed their activities.

But it is in the striking decrease in the number of excursion and cargo steamers that one notices the most significant change in the Volga. Where previously the river

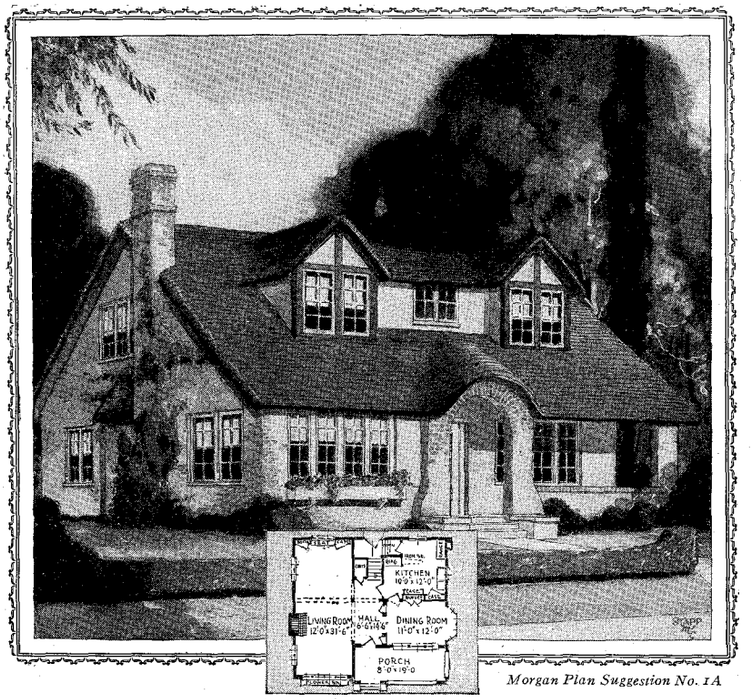
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Morgan Entrance M63

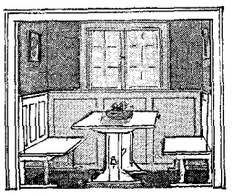


Morgan Linen Case M575

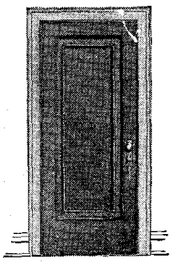


Main Floor Plan

Morgan Plan Suggestion No. 1A



Morgan Breakfast Nook M391



Morgan Wedgewood Door M721

Many things you miss when you are content with mere "Woodwork"

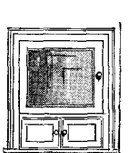
There isn't anything too good for your home, especially when the best costs no more. Surely you will not let a little carelessness spoil those rooms you have so eagerly planned—so often visualized in your mind's eye. Select woodwork of *known* quality.

If you want your entrance to be architecturally charming, yet sturdy against the elements, *there is a way*. If you want your doors to be rich in beauty, enhanced by the tracery of artistic wood, yet built to hang true for many years, *there is a way*. If you want your china closets, cupboards, cabinets, breakfast nook, trimmings, etc., to be in complete harmony, to be built like fine furniture, to have the most charming finishes in stain, paint or enamels, *there is a way*.

It is to keep in mind that woodwork is a fixture; that it cannot be changed or made over or discarded like an unsatisfactory rug or chair. It is to specify MORGAN-QUALITY — to insist, firmly, upon having the Morgan mark, like this, MORGAN on each piece.

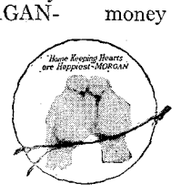
If you do this, happy results are bound to follow. Your entrance, your stairway, your bookcases, your china closets and cabinets, the doors and trimming, your breakfast nook, all will have the stamp of quality—the touch of architectural harmony—and you will have something that will serve you and satisfy you for years.

The Morgan name is the outgrowth of over 60 years of service to home owners and builders. It stands *first* for quality. It calls to mind great factories, vast tracts of fine timberland, an ever-ready source of most beautiful woods at lowest price. It is also emblematical of a perfected system of *Standardized Manufacturing* which involves designs, woods and sizes, by means of which "quality" cost is reduced to a most unusual minimum.



Morgan Medicine Cabinet M490

It is because of this combination of reasons that, while assuring you the finest of quality, Morgan products are really inexpensive. They save you money as well as regrets.



There is no added cost for "Morgan-Quality"

We invite you to investigate Morgan Quality Products. See your local Morgan dealer. He will gladly help you. Also, let us suggest that you get a copy of our famous book, "Building with Assurance," now owned by thousands of home lovers. It is described to the right.

"MORGAN-QUALITY"

STANDARDIZED WOODWORK

MORGAN WOODWORK ORGANIZATION

MORGAN COMPANY, Oshkosh, Wis., New York City

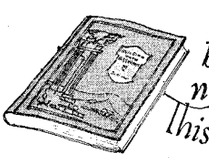
MORGAN SASH & DOOR COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, Ohio

MORGAN MILLWORK COMPANY, Baltimore, Md., Jersey City, N. J., Greensboro, N. C.

INTERNATIONAL WOODWORK INSTITUTE MEMBER

MORGAN

Look for this mark on every Morgan Product



Before you build your new home get this 440-page Master Book on Home Building

Note: *The house illustrated above, with complete floor plans and description, will be found on page 24.*

"Building with Assurance"—Second Edition—contains information you *need* to help you cut costs, save time, avoid mistakes and get more for your money.

"Building with Assurance"

Indorsed by over 15,000 authorities

In this great book are shown homes of all types, in full colors, with floor plans. Besides, you get help on room arrangement, interior decoration, floor coverings, lighting, heating, plumbing and landscaping.

Mail coupon for prospectus

"Building with Assurance" is not for general distribution. It is for earnest home lovers. Our prospectus tells all about it—shows specimen pages of beautiful homes in color, with floor plans. The prospectus is gladly sent to those who mail the coupon.

Address nearest office, Dept. S-12

Morgan Company, Oshkosh, Wisconsin
Morgan Sash & Door Company, Chicago, Ill.
Morgan Millwork Company, Baltimore, Md.

Gentlemen: I am a home lover, so please send me at once a copy of your beautiful prospectus which describes "Building with Assurance."

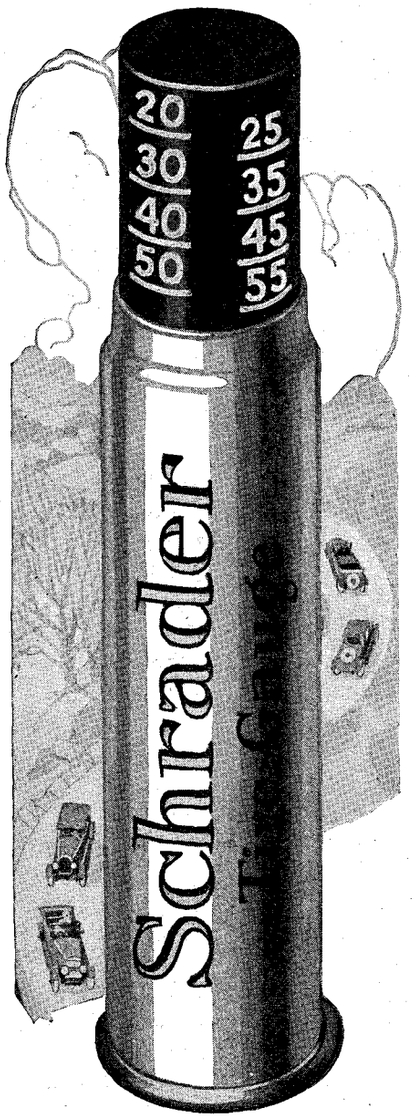
Name.....

Address.....

Town.....State.....

Business.....(204)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Test your own tires

Don't ask the garage man. He's busy.

Test the air in your tires regularly with your own Schrader Gauge. Then you'll get utmost tire service and riding comfort.

There's a Schrader Gauge for *your* type of wheel. Ask your dealer.

A. SCHRADER'S SON, Inc.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chicago Toronto London

Schrader
Makers of Pneumatic Valves Since 1844
Tire Valves
Tire Gauges

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

was covered with thousands of commercial and pleasure craft, it now carries only occasional passenger steamers and small cargo boats. In every bend and inlet in the river the visitor sees scores of abandoned excursion steamers slowly sinking to the bottom.

The few passenger vessels still on the river are well equipped, but they are patronized almost entirely by Russians of the proletarian class, for here are few foreigners in Russia, and members of the old intellectual régime have no money to make such trips.

One of the most pathetic scenes along the whole course of the river are the forests of abandoned fishing boats, whose slender masts, pointed toward the sky like huge fingers, seem to be calling to heaven to witness the death of their ancient and respected industry. Their owners have turned to more lucrative callings.

In the absence of fishermen, one sees groups of sailors and longshoremen, who invariably complain of bad times and low wages. Work is difficult to obtain, and the longshoremen therefore are willing to discharge huge cargoes from vessels at the ridiculous rate of a cent for every 100 pounds.

Nature also seems bent on completing the economic doom of the historic river, for everywhere huge beds of moving sand are gathering, which block the river and imperil navigation. The sand-dredges are neither numerous enough nor sufficiently efficient to remove all these impediments to river traffic.

PUZZLE, PUZZLE, WHO'S GOT THE PUZZLE?

PUZZLING, which is much in our midst just now in the shape of cross-word diagrams, has enjoyed quite as furious a vogue, from time to time, before. "Through the ages the puzzles and the puzzling spirit run," observes Joseph Moncure March, writing in the New York *Times*, and each age sets for itself its own brand of riddlesome humor. Altho the cross-word puzzle of the present time is something of a recent innovation, continues Mr. March, riddles, acrostics and other such entertaining mental teasers are as old as the written word. They are, it would appear, even older; for riddles and perplexing intellectual traps of various sorts were undoubtedly originated and passed on by word of mouth since prehistoric times. Nor, says Mr. March, were these puzzles of the simple and lowly types that one might be led to expect. Indeed:

They were often even more difficult of solution than the cross-word puzzle of 1924. Some of the riddles that have come down to us to-day defy solution; and there are others that, according to the best available gossip of the ancients, never were guessed at all.

The legend that Homer, the immortal bard of Greece, wandered unrecognized and outcast through the streets, to die finally of starvation—this legend grows pale before the equally authentic tale that the poet died from chagrin because he could not guess the answer to the following riddle:

"What we caught we threw away; what we could not catch we kept."

Seriously speaking, the legend holds water for three reasons. First, because, as every one knows, human nature never changes, and Homer was human—therefore susceptible to dying from unsolved puzzles. Second, because Plutarch himself tells this scandalous bit of gossip about the bard. Third, because one knows from ancient Greek writings that the enigma, its composition in rimed form and its solution formed a popular indoor pastime of the Greek intellectuals. Prizes were given at banquets for the best enigma of the evening and for its solution.

Some of these riddles persist in almost identical form to-day, and can be found wandering about the lonely shores of Brittany and in Germany and Gascony, causing confusion and strife among the inhabitants.

History is full of riddles and allusions to them. They are like legends, like folklore, coming often from obscurity, and being passed on by word of mouth for generations until they are finally caught by some stubborn antiquarian and imprisoned in type.

A notable example is the cattle problem of Archimedes. Luckily for posterity, he sent it in a letter to one Eratosthenes, the Cyrenian. That Eratosthenes was a friend of Archimedes is doubtful; perhaps a grudge prompted this master problem. Nor is it known whether the receiver ever found the solution. Its working out demands such enormous groups of figures that a general shortage of papyrus would probably have occurred before the answer made itself evident. A German mathematician of note is said to have found the solution after long and painstaking labor.

Here is the famous cattle problem of Archimedes, which anybody is privileged to try in such spare time as may be left from the modern cross-worders:

Compute, O friend, the number of the cattle of the sun which once grazed upon the plains of Sicily. They were divided into four herds according to color: One milk-white, one black, one dappled, and one yellow. The number of bulls is greater than the number of cows, and the relations between them are as follows:

White bulls: (½ plus 1-3) black bulls plus yellow bulls.

Black bulls: (¼ plus 1-5) dappled bulls plus yellow bulls.

Dappled bulls: (1-6 plus 1-7) white bulls plus yellow bulls.

White cows: (1-3 plus ¼) black herd.

Black cows: (¼ plus 1-5) dappled herd.

Dappled cows: (1-5 plus 1-6) yellow herd.

Yellow cows: (1-6 plus 1-7) white herd.

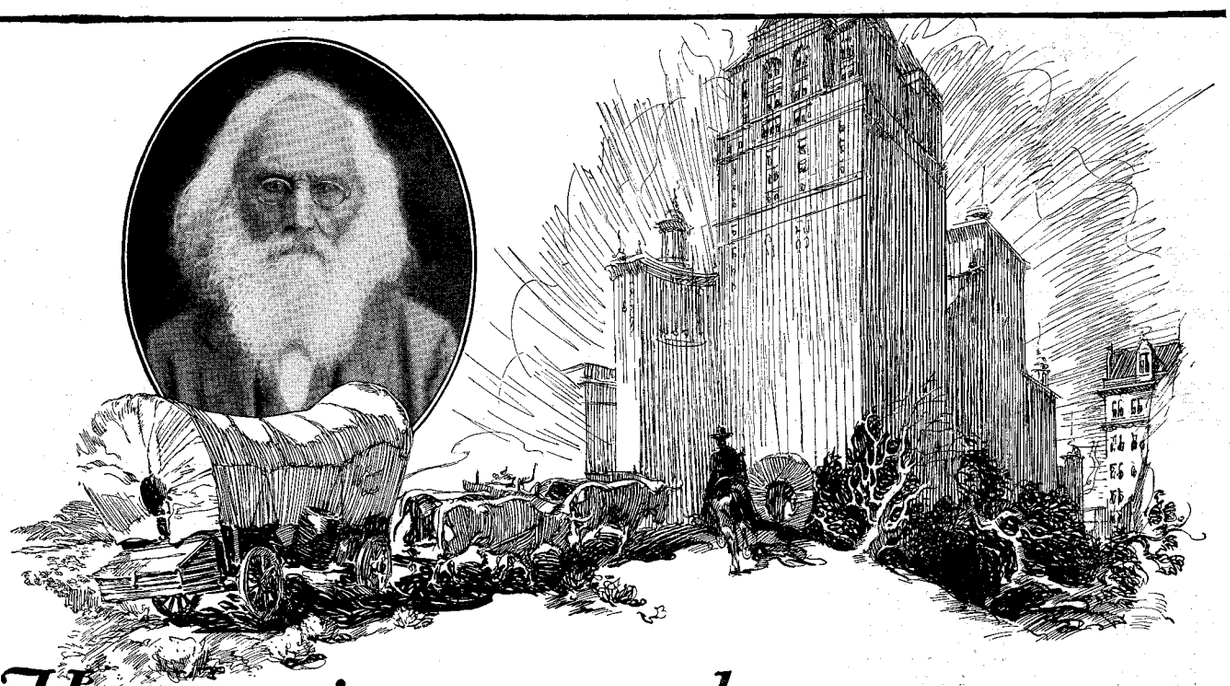
If thou canst give, O friend, the number of each kind of bulls and cows, thou art no novice in numbers, yet can not be regarded as of high skill. Consider, however, the following additional relations between the bulls of the sun:

White bulls plus black bulls equal a square number. Dappled bulls plus yellow bulls equal a triangular number. If thou hast computed these also, O friend, and know the total number of cattle, then exult as a conqueror, for thou hast proved thyself most skilled in numbers!

Then there is the more widely known Riddle of the Sphinx, believed to have been solved by Œdipus. Rumor has it, says

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Pacific Northwest



He came in a covered wagon — and has lived to see skyscrapers!

The Grand Old Man of the Pacific Northwest is Ezra Meeker of Seattle, Washington.

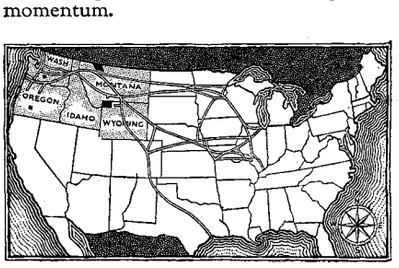
In the spring of 1852 he left Iowa in a covered wagon. On a bright October night of the same year he carried his young wife up the banks of the Willamette into the huddled group of tents which has since become the city of Portland.

The Pacific Northwest was then an almost unbroken wilderness. He has seen it transformed into a land of large and flourishing cities, world ports, great industries and a populous, prosperous countryside.

Never, perhaps, has a single lifetime witnessed greater change.

What will another lifetime bring?

Yet, the swift upbuilding observed by Ezra Meeker is but a beginning. The Pacific Northwest continues to unfold. Every year the development of its vast resources gathers momentum.



Consider the progress of twenty years: population has more than doubled; ocean commerce has increased more than 500 per cent; the number of farms has more than doubled; the value of manufactured products has increased 800 per cent.

And yet, the tremendous natural wealth upon which this development has been based is as yet hardly scratched. Today the Pacific Northwest still has more than half of the nation's water power resources, the largest reserve of standing timber in the United States, millions of acres of the world's richest agricultural lands, an almost limitless mineral wealth.

The greater opportunity

These two facts—swift growth and tremendous natural resources—spell *Opportunity* in the Pacific Northwest today.

Here is a future with a brighter promise—here is a larger chance to get ahead. The road to prosperity is not easy. Here, as elsewhere, the words of Charles M. Schwab hold true: "Real success is won only by hard, honest, persistent toil."

But it *is* certain that in the Pacific Northwest the rewards of working, planning and saving come more surely, more quickly and more richly.

No better proof of this can be given than the prosperity of the people of the Pacific Northwest themselves. As compared with the rest of the country, 24 per cent more of them are home owners, 15 per cent more own automobiles, their per capita income is notably higher. In the past ten years their savings deposits have trebled.

For you to share

The prosperity and better life that others have found in the Pacific Northwest is yours to share. The natural wonderland they live in has room for you. In the five states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming there are now but three and a half million people. There is room for millions more—room and boundless opportunity.

You owe it to yourself to investigate the Pacific Northwest. Start today. Send now for the free book, "The Land of Opportunity Now." Just fill in the coupon and mail. And for any special information, write the Development Bureau.

P. S. Eustis, *Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*

A. B. Smith, *Passenger Traffic Manager, Northern Pacific Railway*

A. J. Dickinson, *Passenger Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway*

The Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R.
The Great Northern Ry.
The Northern Pacific Ry.

Burlington Route
NORTHERN PACIFIC
GREAT NORTHERN

Mail this coupon for free book

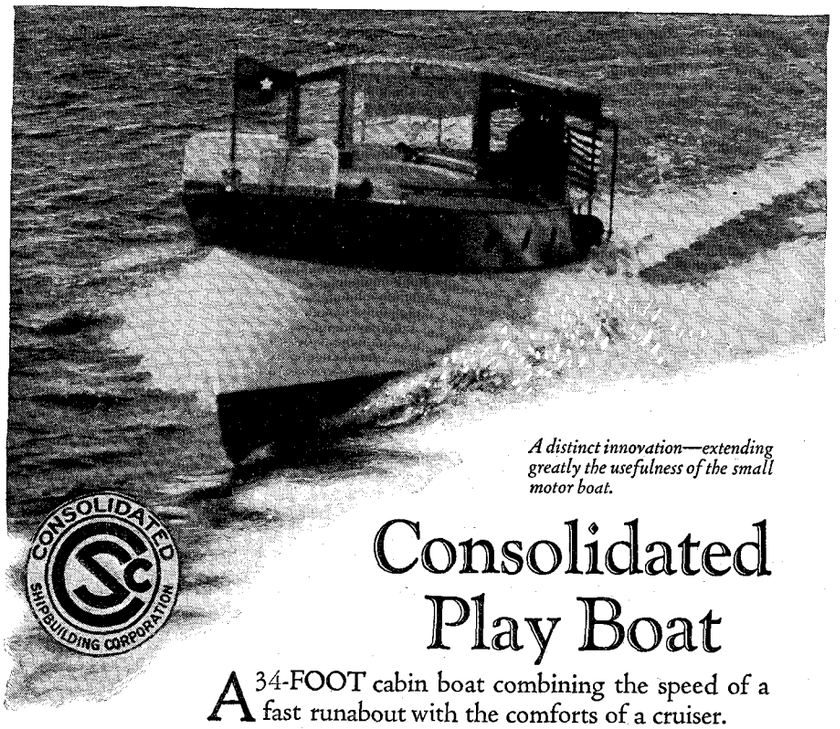
Development Bureau, Dept. 21-I
Burlington Railroad Building, Chicago, Illinois

Please send me the free booklet, "The Land of Opportunity Now."

Name .....

Address .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A distinct innovation—extending greatly the usefulness of the small motor boat.

CONSOLIDATED SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION

Consolidated Play Boat

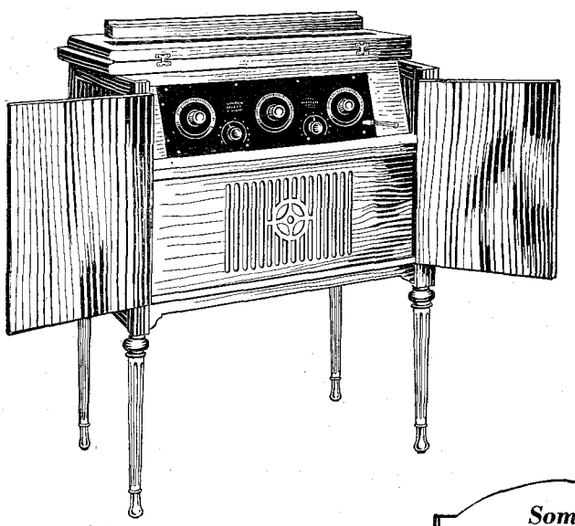
A 34-FOOT cabin boat combining the speed of a fast runabout with the comforts of a cruiser.

The power plant consists of a six-cylinder 180-H.P. SpeedwayEngine—the engine selected by the United States Treasury Department to power the new U. S. Coast Guard speed boats.

Speed: up to 23-24 miles per hour. One-man control. Extremely seaworthy and simple to operate, Consolidated Play Boats are ideal for family recreation as well as sportsmen's use.

Price $11,000. Immediate shipment from stock. On display at New York Motor Boat Show, January 2nd to 10th, 1925

CONSOLIDATED SHIPBUILDING CORP. MORRIS HEIGHTS NEW YORK CITY



The man who said, "A prophet (or product) is not without honor save in his own country," did not know about the Radiodyne.

We quote from a letter sent out by Julius Andrae & Sons Co., Wisconsin's leading radio jobber, "There were more RADIODYNES sold in this State last year than of any other model."

If You Can Get It With Any Set
You Can Get It Better With The

Radiodyne

The Voice of the Nation

Some
RADIODYNE
Type WC-12
Features

Has an Amazing Degree of Selectivity
Uses 6 Dry Cell Tubes
Receives from Great Distances
Has Wonderful Volume
Exceptional Clarity
Self Enclosed in Beautiful Two-Tone Mahogany Cabinet
Models Range in Price from $65.00 to $250.00

Write for Our Free Booklet

WESTERN COIL & ELECTRICAL CO.
314 Fifth Street
Racine, Wisconsin

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Mr. March, that this problem concerned itself with squaring the pyramids. The writer goes on:

All who have been to school know the sort of a person Euclid was. Ordinarily his conception of intellectual problems was somewhat severe, but it seems that in a moment of relaxation he once offered the following:

Nine muses with roses met three graces with golden apples. Each of the muses gave to each of the graces, and each of the graces gave to each of the muses, so that the store of each was finally alike. How many had each?

And so it went.

Between ancient and modern times a great gap presents itself in the puzzle industry. Possibly the hard life of the Dark Ages made the two riddles of how to get enough to eat and how to keep from being killed sufficient to occupy the spare minutes of most persons. Nevertheless, the riddles of ancient civilization must have existed even then, altho we have no written trace of them, and force of logic compels us to believe that they were passed on by bards and minstrels who told them in the great, gloomy halls of feudal lords.

Many a minstrel must have lost his life in this way, by the sharp-edged sword of some annoyed Baron who could not find an answer to a perplexity like:

I wander about my home; water flows past. Men come; the house goes out of the windows, and I am a prisoner. What am I?

The answer is: "I am a fish caught in a net." But this is not too obvious, even when explained. However, the enigma is one of the oldest and most persistent, occurring in many lands and many tongues—nearly always identical as to context. Eugene Rolland, French scientist, includes it in his collection, called "Devinettes, ou Enigmes Populaires de France," published in 1877, with a preface by Gustav Paris.

With this collection of Rolland's as a clue one is able to take up again the thread of puzzle history as it appeared in France and in England during the sixteenth century.

Came the Elizabethan period. From a treacherous, hardily won existence, Englishmen found themselves passing over into a time when it was possible to let their breath out with a sigh of comfort. Other more precarious matters being somewhat at a standstill, and fear of this, that, and the other thing having been temporarily lulled, it became logical to amuse one's self, physically and mentally.

Imagination, long restrained, ran riot. The poor man's clothing was colorful and expressive, while that of the aristocracy dazzled and enchanted the eye with gorgeous intricacies. Came gayety, riotous living, song, art, moral indifference, and along with all these signs of a great mental renaissance—the small, sly puzzle.

Its traces on that period will be preserved until Shakespeare himself is forgotten, says Mr. March, for—

Shakespeare, greatest of all, used the frivolous enigma, or conundrum, *per se* in his dramas—doubtless knowing, excellent judge of the public taste that he was, that this delightful form of entertainment could not fail to amuse his audiences. Perhaps the example most readily recalled

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is found in "Hamlet," Act V, Scene 1—wherein the two grave-diggers toss the shuttle of Shakespeare's wit back and forth:

First Grave-Digger—"I'll put another question to thee. If thou answerest me not to the purpose, confess thyself—

Second Grave-Digger—Go to.

First Grave-Digger—What is he that builds stronger than either the mason, the shipwright or the carpenter?

Ben Jonson, too, is known to have taken up the puzzle in a serious way, and there can be little doubt that most of the great and near-great of the period at some time or another felt its insidious fascination.

The craze lasted a considerable period—if, indeed, it has ever lapsed since! Glance at the title-page of an eighteenth-century collection of puzzles:

Hooper's New Puzzle Cap—For the diversion of young ladies and gentlemen and the public at large who has an inclination to drive dull care away.

The book was published in London, and the price was one shilling. Turn over the pages. Here are acrostics, enigmas, conundrums, logogriphs—most of them in merry verse, deftly written. Take the following from a forty-six-line logogriph:

I teach, I glitter, I command;
I grace the fairest lady's hand.
To prove with grammar I'm familiar
I'm plural of a verb auxiliar;
Two expletives, an interjection,
And am at school the dolt's correction.

Meanwhile, across the Channel, France was rapidly approaching the state that evidently breeds puzzles, enigmas, riddles. The blasé upper world helped time to pass more gracefully by adding the puzzle craze to other pleasant activities.

Boileau, Charles Rivière, Dufresny and J. J. Rousseau are known to be among those of note who fell victims. The written puzzle or riddle was known to France as a "devinette."

M. Rolland's collection of devinettes, altho published in 1877, includes many enigmas popular before and during the sixteenth century in France. Some of them have a strangely familiar air. Take this one, for example, which starts:

Quatre pattes sur quatre pattes:
Quatre pattes qui attend quatre pattes . .

or, in literal translation:

Four feet upon four feet:
Four feet awaiting four feet:
Four feet do not come:
Four feet go away:
Four feet remain.

The answer being that:

A cat on a four-legged chair was sitting,
Waiting an enemy cat and spitting.
Cat doth not come:
Cat doth go:
The chair remaineth: cheerio!

Returning to the French devinettes and M. Rolland's little book of them, there are to be found in the preface by M. Gustav Paris some interesting observations.

For one thing, M. Paris declares that enigmas are of two kinds—literary and popular. It is his opinion that the popular puzzles are almost invariably "énigmes de choses"—riddles with things or objects as their solution, and that the literary puzzles, "énigmes de mot"—those whose solution is concerned with a word in itself—are not popular.

Well, if M. Paris could come to America he would find a thing called the cross-word puzzle! And it may be said in all fairness that the cross-word puzzle is truly concerned with the word itself; nay, with the internal construction of the word, letter by letter!

Make This a Day

You will never forget. Ask for this test

THIS offers you a ten-day test. It means to you new beauty, new safety, new delights. Millions have already proved that.

Accept this offer. You will never forget the benefits it brings you. And the new day it brings to your home.

How film ruins teeth

Film is the great tooth enemy—that viscous film you feel. It clings to teeth. No ordinary tooth paste effectively combats it.

Soon that clinging film discolors, then forms dingy coats. That is why your teeth lose luster.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Under old methods, hardly one in fifty escapes these troubles caused by film.

Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

Dental science has now found two ways to fight film. One disintegrates the film at all stages of formation. One removes it without harmful scouring.

Able authorities have proved these methods effective. A new-type tooth paste has been created to apply them daily. The name is Pepsodent.

Leading dentists the world over began to advise it. Now careful people of some 50 nations employ it every day

Invisible effects

Pepsodent brings amazing results which all who use can see. But its hidden results mean a new dental era.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, also its starch digestant. They are there to neutralize mouth acids and digest starch deposits on teeth.

Old-time tooth pastes brought the opposite results. This new way corrects their mistakes. Every careful person should discover what it means.

PAT. OFF.
Pepsodent
REG. U. S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

You will see and feel

Send this coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth become whiter as the film-coats disappear.

Ten days will convince you that those who seek new beauty and new safety must employ this method.

CUT OUT THE COUPON NOW

1590

10-DAY TUBE FREE

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 381, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-day tube of Pepsodent to

.....

.....

Only one tube to a family.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

WHAT OUR CITIES GO INTO DEBT FOR

"IT IS AN OMINOUS FACT," said President Coolidge in his message to Congress, that only the National Government is reducing its debt, while our various local governments "are increasing theirs at about $1,000,000,000 each year." What is it that our cities are willing to go so heavily into debt for? This question occurs to William P. Helm, Jr., and he tries to give at least a partial answer in *The Budget* (New York). Examining figures prepared by the Federal Trade Commission, he finds that eleven reasons account for an increase of about $800,000,000 in the debt of fifty-six large cities between 1917 and 1922. "Ten of the reasons represent the trend of the times toward more lavish and expensive facilities. The eleventh is the product of the other ten. It is the increase in funding bonds to retire maturing issues." The story of the debt increase for various purposes on the part of these fifty-six communities is thus presented in tabular form:

	1917	Amount of Debt 1922	Per Cent. Increase
Schools and libraries	$246,000,000	$352,000,000	43.1
Police and fire departments	42,000,000	49,000,000	16.7
Hospitals, charities and corrections	45,000,000	61,000,000	35.5
General government buildings	141,000,000	164,000,000	9.3
Miscellaneous	586,000,000	695,000,000	18.6
Recreational facilities	129,000,000	188,000,000	45.8
Sanitation	173,000,000	228,000,000	31.7
Water supply	479,000,000	583,000,000	21.7
Gas, electric lights, etc	30,000,000	56,000,000	86.6
Local traffic	736,000,000	940,000,000	27.7
General transportation	188,000,000	259,000,000	37.7
Total	$2,795,000,000	$3,575,000,000	27.9

But this is a composite view of the indebtedness of three groups of cities. Not all cities want the same things. Mr. Helm takes first a group of twelve cities of more than half a million inhabitants each—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and Buffalo. We are told that "the chief debt increase in that group of cities was for paved streets, tunnels, viaducts, rapid transit tracks and equipment, traffic control equipment and the like, all grouped under the general heading of local transportation." Adding other expenditures indirectly connected with traffic we find an indebtedness due to transit of $949,000,000 out of a total indebtedness of $2,732,000,000 for these twelve cities in 1922. While not so large a part of the whole debt, the proportionate increase in borrowing for better street-lighting systems is more sensational, the rise having been more than 85 per cent. during the five-year period. For these large cities, borrowings for charities, correction, etc., and for sanitation each increased 40 per cent. in the five years. Recreational facilities have been acquired so rapidly as to increase the borrowings for that purpose more than 50 per cent.

We find that the cities of the second class want different things. Mr. Helm takes the nine cities between 300,000 and 500,000 population—Milwaukee, Washington, Newark, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle and Indianapolis. These cities "went into debt to a less extent proportionately than the cities of either greater or less population." For their percentage of increased indebtedness was 23.7 as against 27.9 for the whole group of fifty-six. The main reasons for this indebtedness differ materially from those in the case of the larger cities:

The nine smaller cities, for instance, increased their indebtedness for police and fire-protection facilities by 50 per cent., or from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000, while the larger cities registered less than a 10 per cent. increase under that heading. And where funding operations in the larger communities increase the indebtedness by more than 20 per cent., in the second-class cities it remained stationary.

In these nine communities there was about the same increase for recreation as in the case of the large cities. "But for more and better street-lighting systems, these cities, on the whole, did not increase their indebtedness a single dollar, and in the case of their water-supply systems the municipal debt actually was decreased from $48,000,000 to $45,000,000."

The third group consists of thirty-five smaller cities, ranging in population from 100,000 to 300,000. Their gross indebtedness went up more than 37 per cent. as compared with 27.9 per cent. for the whole 56. Says Mr. Helm:

That is the class of city, apparently—the community of from 100,000 to 300,000 population—which finds it easiest to go in debt to-day. Those communities are spending more than half as much again, proportionately, in borrowed money as the cities of from 300,000 to 500,000 population, and about 40 per cent. more, proportionately, than the twelve largest cities of the United States.

And what are these heavy borrowers spending their borrowed money for? To begin with, we read:

The record discloses that they increased the indebtedness for new schools and libraries by almost 90 per cent., or from $40,000,000 to $75,000,000 during the five years. Then they incurred a heavy debt increase for water-supply systems, the totals rising from $95,000,000 to $135,000,000, or about 45 per cent. Also these thirty-five communities apparently found it desirable to construct an unusual number of general transportation facilities, for they ran their debt on that account up from $9,000,000 in 1917 to $22,000,000 in 1922, or more than 144 per cent.

In the case of these cities there was an increase in indebtedness for hospitals, jails, etc., of 75 per cent. But, we are told, "the chief percentage increase came with the installation of improved street-lighting systems." The thirty-five cities ran their debt up from $4,000,000 on that account in 1917 to $12,000,000 in 1922, an increase of 200 per cent. within the five years." Yet while these improvements are being added, the cities "actually reduced their indebtedness on account of municipal buildings from $14,000,000 to $13,000,000," showing that "they chose to spend borrowed funds on street lights rather than on new buildings."

Turning to certain facts connected with individual cities, Mr. Helm points out that some of them show an extremely high percentage of debt increase. "Detroit led all the rest, her debt rising from $22,000,000 in 1917 to $110,400,000 in 1922, an increase of 400 per cent." Other big increases were Grand Rapids, with 225.9 per cent. increase, Denver with 205.6, Norfolk with 182.1, Akron with 141.8, and Chicago with 122. New York City, whose $1,085,000,000 bonded debt is about one-tenth of all the local and State indebtedness in the United States, increased her public debt by only 6.7 per cent. during the five years. St. Louis actually reduced its public debt by 30 per cent. during this period, and Boston, New Orleans, Seattle and Spokane and Oakland, California, were among others reporting reductions.

Using the figures for the fifty-six cities as a basis, it is estimated that the bonded debt of all cities in the United States rose from $1,600,000,000 to $1,750,000,000 during the five-year period. This, of course, means millions in annual taxes to meet interest charges, perhaps an increase for this purpose of $100,000,000. And, concludes Mr. Helm, "as communities are still increasing their debt to buy more improvements, the taxpayers—or, rather, the voters—apparently think that the increase is worth while."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 10.—Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announces in Parliament that as France pays her war debt to the United States she is also expected to repay Great Britain simultaneously, dollar for dollar.

Baron Ago von Maltzan, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is appointed German Ambassador to the United States, to succeed Hugo Wiedfeldt.

December 11.—The interallied Military Control Commission reports that the German General Staff continues its deliberations as it did before the war, that the Germans are manufacturing new war materials, and that Germany has an effective military force far surpassing the limit fixt by the Versailles Treaty.

The entire British garrison in Cairo stages a demonstration by marching through the city with full equipment and passing in review before General Haking.

December 12.—The Council of the League of Nations appoints a committee to take up codification of international law. Dr. K. H. L. Hammarskjold, former Swedish Premier, is invited to be chairman, and George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney-General, is invited to be one of the members.

December 13.—The Council of the League of Nations ends its forty-second session still affirming its faith in the Geneva protocol for disarmament and security.

December 14.—Leon Trotzky, Soviet War Minister, leaves Moscow for an alleged rest cure in Crimea, and serious street fighting occurs, according to a Berlin dispatch.

A shaft to President Theodore Roosevelt is dedicated on the battle-field of San Juan hill, Cuba, stormed and taken by Roosevelt and his Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War.

December 15.—In a test vote on the British Government's policy in Egypt and Russia the Baldwin Cabinet wins by 363 to 131.

The Japanese Government announces the appointment of Tsuneo Matsudaira, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Ambassador to the United States, to succeed Matsudo Hanihara, who resigned soon after the passing of the immigration bill, which contains the Japanese restriction clause.

President Ebert of Germany accepts the resignation of Chancellor Marx and his cabinet, but requests the Chancellor to continue in office until a new ministry is formed.

The British Government informs the League of Nations that it will not recognize the registering at Geneva of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of December 6, 1921, under which the Irish Free State was created, holding that the article requiring registration of treaties does not apply to agreements within the British Empire.

December 16.—The Paris police are reported to have unearthed a letter from the Communist Federation of Paris, ordering a drive for a revolution, to begin January 1.

Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, who was sentenced to the loss of his civil rights and restricted to certain portions of the country for dealing with the enemy during the war, receives final amnesty from the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 347 to 196.

What they want . . . . *through coupons*

With the coupons of well chosen bonds they can do what they most wish—purchase something they really want, or deposit them in the bank. A coupon from a high grade bond is itself an object lesson in the results of thrift and sound investment.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
National City Bank Building, New York

BONDS SHORT TERM NOTES ACCEPTANCES

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Sparkling Spring Days Now,

We wish we could send you samples of these December days in Tucson.

Warm sunshafts fall through the vines in the patios, the air is soft, velvety and dry. The creamy-white chrysanthemums in a hundred gardens are drowsy with delicious warmth. Overhead turquoise skies, infinitely deep and clear. The green-blue, copper stained Catalinas rise in gorgeous masses of color to the north, while to the east, the Rincons, misty pink and opalescent, rear their jagged peaks into the snow.

Here Is Contentment

One rejoices that such days will come in golden procession from now until May. It's no wonder that one feels so fit, so springy, so buoyant. It's no wonder, to us who know, that hundreds each season find benefit—often complete relief—from physical depletion, pulmonary troubles and other disorders responding to outdoor living and favorable climatic conditions.

Low Fares

This is the time to come. Low fares via Rock Island, Southern Pacific and El Paso and Southwestern and connecting lines. Through Pullman.

There's a treat in store for you if you have not read "*Man-Building in the Sunshine-Climate*"—Just mail the coupon.

TUCSON
Sunshine-Climate Club
ARIZONA

G

Tucson Sunshine-Climate Club
300 Old Pueblo Bldg., Tucson, Arizona
Please send me your free booklet, "Man-Building in the Sunshine-Climate."
Name _____
Address _____

ROUGH, CHAPPED SKIN
healed almost overnight by massaging with gentle, antiseptic
Mentholatum
Write for free sample
Mentholatum Co., Buffalo, N.Y., Wichita, Kans.

Foretell the Weather
This Handsome
BAROMETER

foretells the changes in weather 8 hours to a whole day in advance. Mahogany finished case—heavy bevel glass front—very attractive—dependable—nothing to get out of order—instructions included. Size 5½ inches—weight 15 ounces. Priced exceptionally low. Sent postpaid on receipt of check or money order for $3.85 with guarantee of full cash refund on any returned.

$3.85 POST PAID

HENDERSON BROTHERS
Largest Importers of Field Glasses in America
95 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

DOMESTIC

December 10.—Five officers and enlisted men are killed when a twin-motored seaplane nose-dives 1,200 feet into the sea near San Diego, California.

Maj. August Belmont, financier and sportsman, dies at his home in New York. He was born in New York on August 18, 1853.

The State Department receives a note from Great Britain protesting against American participation in Germany's reparations payments under the Dawes plan, on the ground that the United States is not entitled to participate in these instalments because of this Government's failure to ratify the Versailles Treaty.

December 11.—The Senate passes the naval authorization bill providing for an expenditure of $130,000,000 for improvements and new vessels

Eighteen thousand fatal automobile accidents and 100,000 non-fatal ones occurred last year, according to a report of the Committee on Motor Vehicles of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. It reports further that an average of 346 persons a week, or about fifty a day, are killed by reckless driving.

A second indictment of the New York *Herald Tribune* for publication of income taxes is quashed and the way is paved for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

December 12.—The National Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action votes 30 to 13 to hold a national convention in Chicago on February 25, in accordance with the action of the convention at Cleveland in July.

In reply to the British note, Secretary Hughes says the American Government has every right accorded to the Allied and Associated Powers to collect war claims from Germany under the Dawes plan.

Treaties to suppress liquor smuggling negotiated between the State Department and Panama, the Netherlands, France and Canada, are ratified by the Senate.

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge receives an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Vermont, of which she is a graduate.

December 13.—Samuel Gompers, President and active leader of the American Federation of Labor for more than forty years, dies in San Antonio, Texas, soon after he reaches American soil from Mexico. Mr. Gompers was born in London, January 21, 1850.

December 15.—Congress pays an official tribute to Woodrow Wilson and hears a eulogy of the War President by Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia, afterward adjourning for the day.

December 16.—Senator Hiram Johnson of California introduces a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment under which the President and Vice-President could be elected by a plurality of the Electoral College.

Twenty-six people in New York have died during December so far as a result of indulging in poisonous liquor, it is reported.

SPEED, WITH SAFETY

With this Company, speed in making appraisals is not conversation but a system developed by many years of study and practical experience.

Speed, with safety, can not be obtained by letting loose a horde of men on properties to be appraised. There must be set in motion a complete series of correlated operations to secure quick, accurate valuations.

The Lloyd-Thomas Co.
APPRAISAL ENGINEERS
Executive Offices:
Chicago—New York
Contracting Offices in 16 Principal Cities

CAMDEN South CAROLINA
THE · SUNSHINE · TOWN
AMID · THE · PINES

A WINTER PARADISE for Motorists and Lovers of Golf, Hunting, Polo, Riding and Driving. Delightful accommodations at

THE KIRKWOOD COURT INN
HOBKIRK INN
For interesting booklet write
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
111 Broad St. Camden, S. C.

DON'T BREATHE DUST
TINY NASALFILTER
For those in dusty trades and places. Comfortable—aids breathing.
Postpaid, $1.00
NASALFILTER CO., Lowry Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

For Every Wall Decoration
Hang up your pictures, draperies or trophies without injury to paper or plaster.
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads Steel Points
Moore Push-less Hangers
"The Hanger with the Twist"
10c pkts. Everywhere
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Banish Pimples By Using
Cuticura
Soap to Cleanse
Ointment to Heal
Try our new Shaving Stick.

Makes breathing easier
Luden's Menthol Formula soothes and relieves your nose and throat.
LUDEN'S Menthol COUGH DROPS

(National Health Council Series)
TAKING CARE OF YOUR HEART
By *Dr. T. Stuart Hart,* President Asso. for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease. If you are in perfect health or have leaking heart valves, you should know what this book tells you. Size 4x6 inches.
Bookstores, 30c; by mail, post-paid, 35c.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

barbarous, savage—"E. S.," New York City—*Barbarous*, from the Greek *barbaros*, which means "foreign; hence, rude or unsettled," marks a degree of bad feeling which is uncontrolled by culture or refinement. *Savage*, from the Latin *silva*, wood, means literally, "living in the woods"; hence, fierce; wild; and marks a still stronger degree of this bad passion. A man is *barbarous* if he finds amusement in inflicting pain; he is *savage* according to the circumstances of aggravation which accompany the act of torturing. *Barbarous* and *savage* are epithets of manners primarily, and of disposition secondarily. As the *barbarous* bears relation to the civilized, we could never speak of the inferior animals as *barbarous*, yet we speak of them as *savage*. *Barbarous* can only be said of men; *savage* of beasts as well.

somehow or other, sometime or other, somewhere or other—"E. Y. G.," Los Angeles, Calif.—The idomatic phrases "somehow or other," "something or other," "somewhere or other" have been long established in the language. The first dates at least from 1664; the second is known to have been used in 1741, and is probably much older; the third at least from 1852, altho the idiom "somewhere or another" is at least sixty years older. It was used in 1791 by Charlotte Smith in "Celestina."

One could, perhaps, exclude all idioms from speech, but then conversation would be lifeless. As Colman says: "Every language, more especially the English, has its idioms, which we should not register, with grammarians and lexicographers, among its irregularities, but, with poets and orators, among its beauties."

strategic—"R. R. T.," Toledo, O.—This word is pronounced *stra-tej'ik* or *stra-ti'jik*. In the first pronunciation the *e* of the accented syllable has the sound of *e* in *get;* in the second, the *i* in the accented syllable has the sound of the *i* in *police*. The Lexicographer uses this system for indicating sounds because, according to the Revised Scientific Alphabet recommended for adoption by the Committee of the National Education Association, and used by FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* to indicate pronunciation, each sound is indicated by one symbol. In this system the vowel sounds are *a* short as in *artistic*, *ā* long as in *art*, *a* short as in *fat*, *ā* long as in *fare*, variant *a* as in *fast*, *bath*, etc.; *e* short as in *get*, *ē* long as in *prey;* *i* short as in *hit*, *ī* long as in *police*, *o* short as in *obey*, *ō* long as in *go*, *o* short as in *not*, *ō* long as in *or;* *u* short as in *full*, *ū* long as in *rule*, *u* short as in *but*, *ū* long as in *burn*. The erroneously so-called long *i* sound is a diphthongal sound consisting of *a* as in *art* and *i* as in *police*, which is to be heard in the English word *aisle*.

to drag or draw a red-herring—"G. E. H.," Cambridge Springs, Pa.—The correct rendering of the phrase is "to draw a red-herring across the track." It dates back to the middle of the 17th century and owes its origin to the practise of drawing a dead cat or fox or a red-herring across a track to train dogs in hunting. The expression soon came into figurative use, and to-day means "to divert attention from the main question by some side issue." From this application of red-herring the term has acquired a figurative sense, to designate anything used to divert one's attention.

whether or no, whether or not—"I. R. M.," Buffalo, N. Y.—The form "whether or no" is the equivalent of "whether or not," and was introduced into the language as long ago as 1650 and was used steadily until about 1875 or 1880, when the form "whether or not" displaced it in the vocabulary of careful writers.

It is curious, however, to note that Shakespeare used both forms in the "Tempest," act iii, sc. 1. and act v, sc. 1. "Whether or no" is met frequently in poetry.

you, your—"J. J. N.," San Francisco, Calif.—"Should the word *you* or *your* be used in the following sentence: 'We would greatly appreciate *you* (or *your*) giving this your prompt attention so that we may get this matter definitely settled'?"

"A participle used as a noun may be preceded by the possessive case of a noun or pronoun; as, The *man's* leaving home was a surprize; *His* buying the property was a mistake; *My* going there was necessary. This is the regular construction, and any other would ordinarily be inaccurate. The same rule holds in the predicate. Do not say, 'What do you think of *him* selling the property?' but 'of *his* selling the property.'"—JAMES C. FERNALD, "English Grammar Simplified." Therefore, *your* should be used in the sentence cited.

"H. C. B.," Newark, N. J.—"Is the following sentence grammatically correct: 'All you need *are* a few cans of enamel and a good brush'?"

Invert the sentence and judge for yourself—"A few cans of enamel and a good brush are all you need"—plural subjects require a verb in the plural.

"How I Traveled to Europe and Back for $170"

The Three Prize Winning Stories

More than 3300 tourists during 1924 took advantage of the "Cunard Vacation Specials"—initiated last season—and traveled to and from Europe in our appropriately rearranged and specially reserved Third Cabin accommodations.

As a result a vast number of spontaneous appreciative letters reached us and we decided to offer *three cash prizes of the total value of $600.— for the three best narratives describing these European trips.*

These three stories are now published in booklet form and will be mailed free to all interested in similar tours.

In establishing the

Cunard Vacation Specials

our aim was to afford Teachers, Students, College men and women, Professional people and kindred Tourists an opportunity of visiting Europe comfortably and in seemly and congenial company, *at the lowest possible cost.*

The same travel facilities, but in a more extended form, will be available on Cunard Liners during 1925. The accommodations offered include comfortable, well-ventilated private staterooms for two or three persons; many baths; large dining halls; lounges and libraries; plenty of deck space for exercise and recreation; excellent and abundant menus.

Big Value For Your Vacation Money!

$162.—up

is the rate for the round-trip transatlantic fare.

$230.—up

will pay for an all-inclusive tour to Paris and London, then to Liverpool or Southampton; duration about three weeks.

Large selection of other itineraries varying in rate and time necessary.

Reservations may be made now.

For full information and sailing schedules apply

CUNARD and ANCHOR STEAM SHIP LINES

25 Broadway NEW YORK or Branches and Agencies

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE · SPICE · OF · LIFE

No Trimmings.—DINER (who has found a piece of wood in his sausage)—"Waiter, I don't mind the dog, but I bar the kennel."—*London Opinion.*

How About It?—HUSBAND—"Didn't I telegraph you not to bring your mother with you?"

WIFE—"That's what she wants to see you about."—*Holmes Store News.*

Frequently.—Up in Watertown the other day one of the "test" questions in a class at school was "What is Mars?" One of the answers was "Mars is the scratches you get on the parlor furniture."—*New York Sun.*

Help!—We wish to thank neighbors and friends, and especially the members of the K. K. K., who so kindly assisted in the death and burial of our father and uncle.—*Card of Thanks in the New Castle (Pa.) News.*

Bad or Worse.—"Do you ever invest money in Wall Street?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "If the market went wrong I'd lose my savings, and if it went right I'd lose my reputation."—*Washington Star.*

A Helping Hand.—Scene: Suburban Residence, 2 A. M. SHE (sotto voce)—"Georgie, dear, it's a burglar!"

HE—"Sh-h-h, don't move, maybe he can get that window up; it's the one we haven't been able to open since the painters left."—*Life.*

African Golf.—"Do you play Mah Jongg?"

"What's that?"

"Oh, that's a game you play with little ivory blocks."

"Oh, yes, I play that. Why don't you say what you mean?"—*Showme.*

Imported Chinese Custom?—

THREE MILLION RATS KILLED IN LONDON

BANQUET SEASON OPENS

—*Headlines in Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.*

The Kind that Hurts.—"Now, what's your candid opinion of my painting?"

"Well, if you really want my *candid* opinion—"

"Thanks. In that case I don't."—*Punch (London).*

As You Were.—"Clarence," she called. He stopt the car and looked around.

"I am not accustomed to call my chauffeurs by their first name, Clarence. What is your surname?"

"Darling, madam."

"Drive on, Clarence."—*The Daily News.*

Before and After.—It isn't the gift—it is the value that counts.—*Beanpot.*

Willing to Advise.—The customer had waited half an hour for the fish he had ordered. At last the waiter appeared.

"Your fish will be here in five minutes," he said.

Another quarter of an hour passed, and then the customer summoned the waiter. "Say," he inquired, "what kind of bait are you using?"—*The Continent (Chicago).*

BURGLAR (growing desperate as Sir Marmaduke appears): "I say, old sport, could yer wriggle yerself through the key-'ole of this blinkin' box, an' open it from the inside?"

—*The Humorist* (London).

Thought for Cynics.—Foolish is the fellow who believes all that he hears, but not nearly so foolish as he who believes nothing.—*Life.*

Explained.—DINER (contemplating piece of chocolate cake the waiter has set before him)—"I say, waiter, I ordered Washington pie. Shouldn't the icing be white?"

WAITER—"Only on George Washington pie, sir. This is Booker T. Washington pie."—*Amherst Lord Jeff.*

Missing Fourth.—A man once rented a plot of ground to a negro neighbor, upon which corn was to be planted, and at harvest time the renter was to receive one-fourth of the yield. Meeting the negro during harvest time, he asked:

"Look here, Sam, have you harvested the corn?"

"Yes, sah, boss, long ago!"

"Well, wasn't I to get one-fourth?"

"Yes, boss, that's the truf, but there wasn't no fourth! Der was jes' three loads, and dey was mine."—*The Christian Register.*

Two Minus.—

PRINCETON ELEVEN
WILL LOSE 13 MEN

—*Headline in New York Times.*

Fashion Note.—Who cares whether Helen of Troy was a blonde or not? The reason she is famous is because she was the first woman to get her gowns from Paris.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Ever Thus.—A New York judge let a wife take the bench and sentence her husband. Asked by her if he had anything to say, he replied, "No, never."—*Detroit News.*

Case for the S. P. C. C.—The tightest man in the world is the Scotchman who shot off a pistol outside his house on Christmas Eve and then came in and told the children that Santa Claus had committed suicide.—*Pelican.*

Yank from Abroad.—A certain Back Bay bootblack is a sociable chap and his customers often chat with him. "You're a foreigner, aren't you?" one man asked.

"No; no foreigner," was the reply. "American from de other side."—*Boston Transcript.*

That's Salesmanship.—"But this portrait makes me look so much older," objected Mrs. Bjones.

"That's the beauty of it, Madame," replied the artist. "Ten years from now it will be an even better likeness of you than it is to-day."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Or a Mop.—"Why don't you bob your hair?"

"I can't decide on the style," answered Miss Cayenne. "I don't know whether to have it look like a whisk-broom or a feather-duster."—*Washington Star.*

Speaking of Christmas.—"Somehow, it never seems like Christmas without a little snow."

"I simply haven't an idea of what to get for Rosalie, and I just *know* she's going to send me something."

"No, Christmas isn't what it was when I was a boy."

"Why, I'm not going to send them a thing. They never even asked me to their stupid party."

"Oh, a Christmas card will do for Horace, but what *shall* I do about those Gildersleeve children?"

"But who's going to know that we bought it at a sale?"

"It's not what it's worth. It's the *spirit.*"

"Oh, I'll tell him I didn't know his address."

"Wonder how much I ought to slip the elevator boy?"

"Well, it being Christmas, I'll have another glass."—*C. G. S., Life.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED